

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
FOR THE
Fiscal year Ending March 31, 1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1916

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*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,
Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, K. C., K. T., etc., etc., etc., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,
1916

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916.

The work of the Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, has shown no radical departure from the general lines of previous years, though it has been perceptibly modified by the continuance of the world war. War conditions touch the industrial problem at many points and it has been therefore inevitable that many matters with which the Department has had to deal have had relation to some aspect of the war. While the Dominion has remained on the whole fortunate in the relatively limited number and minor importance of industrial disputes occurring during the year, there has been none the less much unrest manifested in various lines of industry. The pressure of the rising cost of living and the increasing scarcity of labour in many lines of industry and in most parts of Canada, a natural result of the extensive recruiting for overseas forces, have been the obvious underlying causes of the general movement in the direction of higher wages. Wage increases in many important cases have been granted voluntarily by the employers or have been the result of direct negotiations of an entirely amicable character. Where friction occurred as a result of demands for wage increases and the Department became aware of the situation, its efforts, exerted through its Fair Wages Officers or otherwise, have been in many cases effective in bringing the disputants to a satisfactory working arrangement. Here and there, despite all efforts, strikes have occurred, but it is a matter of much satisfaction that no serious cessation of work has occurred during the year in any industry.

Many of the differences coming to the attention of the Department arose in industries having to do with the manufacture or handling of munitions of war, or with other industrial interests vitally associated with the prosecution of the war. Towards the close of the fiscal year evidences reached the Minister of the existence in some localities of serious friction in connection with the munitions industries, and it was decided, after careful consideration, that it would be to the public advantage that those industries should be brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, thus assuring, so far as

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possible, a continuance of the work in connection with any dispute until full inquiry had been made before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation into any alleged grievance. Munitions industries were therefore brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by an Order-in-Council passed on March 23, in virtue of the War Measures Act, the order being made broad enough to cover war-work of practically every kind.

The statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appears, as usual, in the form of an appendix to the present report. This statement shows no departure from the usual lines. The number of Boards established was somewhat lower than usual. No strike occurred during the year with reference to any dispute which had been dealt with before a Board, but in one case where the Board proceedings were unfinished at the end of March, 1916 (the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and its shop employees), the efforts of the Board were not successful in averting trouble and some time in May a strike was declared. The number of employees being about 100 only, the industrial situation was not materially affected.

The statistics collected by the Department as to strikes or lockouts in industries not falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are compiled as for the calendar year instead of the fiscal year, this system permitting more readily a comparison, when occasion requires, with the statistics collected on these subjects in other countries, made also as a rule for the calendar year. It will be remembered that the figures for 1914 for this class of strikes touched the lowest point since 1901, when an official statistical record of strikes and lockouts was started by this Department. The figures for 1915 show a further slight reduction, not only as to the actual number of disputes, but as to the various other elements in industrial disputes which can be treated statistically. The actual number of strikes in 1914 was 44, while the figure for the year 1915 is 43. A chapter in the present volume gives the particulars of the various disputes for the calendar year 1915. Many of these disputes, as the record will show, were of a trifling nature and represented no serious disturbance of labour. In other cases, while the time losses may have been larger, no vital public interests were affected. It is impossible to show, however, by statistics the numerous cases where, by acting as a medium of negotiations or through the active intervention of its officers, the Department was the means of removing serious friction between employers and workmen and assisting in the arrangement of working conditions. The Department is continually in receipt of evidences of the increasing recognition by both employers and workmen of the value of the work accomplished along these lines.

A minor but interesting and important feature of the work of the Department during the year has been a duty growing out of the removal from Canada to Great Britain of a number of Canadian skilled workmen for employment in British munitions concerns. It will be remembered that during the depression preceding the war, and continuing during the greater part of the first year of the war, there was much unemployment in Canada. Cable despatches printed in the public press seemed to indicate that, on the other hand, the immense recruiting in the United Kingdom and the demand of manufacturers of munitions had combined to create a shortage of labour. In May, 1915, G. N. Barnes, M. P., and Mr. William Windham visited Canada as a special Mission on behalf of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom to make arrangements, if possible, for the transfer of some of the unemployed labour of Canada for employment in munitions work, subject of course to a satisfactory understanding being reached as between the Mission and the workmen concerned, with respect to wages, working conditions, etc. The agreement, copies of which were left with the Department, included a provision entitling the workmen removing to Great Britain to a subsistence allowance during the time of passage and until work

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was commenced. The workman undertook to remain in the service of the British authorities for a period of six months in any event, transportation back to Canada to be provided by the British authorities, however, only if the workman concerned continued at approved employment until the close of the war, or so long as his services might be required. The Mission first visited the Capital, and while in Ottawa made their headquarters in the offices of the Department of Labour; by the Minister's instructions the clerical and other facilities of the Department were placed at the disposition of the Commissioners. Messrs. Barnes and Windham visited all the chief industrial centres of Canada and advertisements were inserted in the newspapers of the different cities setting forth the classes of workmen required and the conditions under which work would be carried on. The Commissioners came, either directly or through agents, into contact with the workmen interested, who thus received full information as to the wages and other conditions. The applicants were subjected to a test as to mechanical fitness and those who passed the test, if accepting the conditions offered by the British Mission, signed up individually with Messrs. Barnes and Windham or their agents. In all 1699 Canadian workmen removed to Great Britain, being mainly machinists or members of allied crafts. Arrangements as to the transportation of the workmen were made by the British Mission. The Department of Labour had no part officially in the transfer of these workmen, but became generally aware of the circumstances attending it and did what was possible, by clerical assistance and otherwise, to facilitate the work of the British Commissioners. Most of the workmen reached Great Britain in time to commence work in July or August. A few weeks later the British authorities controlling these matters appear to have received representations on behalf of the Canadian workmen to the effect that the wages received, though, no doubt, higher than those paid in normal times in Great Britain and presumably at the same rate as those which British workmen were receiving in the same localities and for the same work, were not sufficient to allow the Canadian workmen to send to Canada a sum sufficient for the maintenance of a dependent family, the Canadian workman being by his separation from his family placed at a disadvantage financially as compared with the British workman. It may be added that, about this time also, the increasing manufacture of munitions in Canada and the incidental activity in other industries, had caused a material improvement in the industrial situation in Canada, so that there was little or no unemployment in the callings from which these Canadian workmen had been drawn. Some of the workmen who had removed to Great Britain presumably reflected that if they had remained in Canada they would shortly have found regular work at higher wages than those received in England. The British authorities, after some inquiry into the matter, arranged for the payment of a separation allowance, subject to certain regulations, to the dependents in Canada of the workmen concerned. The allowance was fixed at the rate of 17s. 6d. per week, or in Canadian money \$4.25. Arrangements were made whereby the allowance was paid under the authority of the Minister of Labour of Canada, payments being made strictly under instructions from the British authorities and due care being taken with respect to verification, etc. Claims approved by the British authorities began to reach the Department of Labour in November, 1915, and payment commenced as quickly as possible. Claims to the number of nearly 1000 were received. The remainder of the Canadian workmen removing to Great Britain had presumably no dependents in Canada. Some were young unmarried men and in other cases the workmen were, it is understood, themselves not long out from Great Britain and their families were yet in that country. The allowance was paid fortnightly to dependents scattered over the country, but residing chiefly in Western Canada, in Ontario cities and in Montreal. The work involved in the payment of these separation allowances fell, of necessity;

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chiefly on the accountant, Mr. E. A. Thomas, and I would take the opportunity of referring especially to the cordial zeal with which the increased labour was undertaken and the care and order with which it was executed. It may be remarked that, apart from the close attention necessary with respect to matters of verification, cheques, receipts, etc., and the serious clerical labour here involved, a very large correspondence was also entailed with the dependants and the British authorities respectively, all of which received careful attention.

The special reports issued by the department annually on Prices and Labour Organization have appeared as usual. The collection and compilation of information for these reports proceeds throughout the year, but it has not been found practicable to have the reports printed and copies available for distribution until the summer months. There continues to be an active demand for these reports, which also attract much attention in the public press. Chapters dealing with the reports appear in the present volume.

The Combines Investigation Act, which is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, has been the subject of occasional inquiry during the year, but there have been no proceedings involving formal departmental action. It will be remembered that under the terms of this statute, "Where six or more persons, British subjects, residents in Canada and of full age, are of opinion that a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine, to the detriment of consumers or producers, such persons may make an application to a judge for an order directing an investigation into such alleged combine." Thus a Board can be established only on the order of a judge. No order for the establishment of a Board was received during the year, and since the enactment of the statute in 1910 the only Board established has been that which made an inquiry into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

Towards the close of the fiscal year the Department was unfortunately deprived by death of the services of one of its most valued officers, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, who after a brief illness passed away on March 14. Mr. DuBreuil had been with the Department almost from its inception, having been appointed Fair Wages Officer in February, 1901. His work fell chiefly within the Province of Quebec, but required frequent travel on his part also in the Maritime Provinces and he had become well and favourably known all over Eastern Canada. Mr. DuBreuil's wide experience, sound judgment, unfailing courtesy and general tactfulness combined to make him a successful mediator in industrial disputes, both sides coming more and more to avail themselves of his good offices and to rely on his suggestions. A successor had not been appointed when, shortly after Mr. DuBreuil's death, the financial year closed.

The services of another important officer were lost to the Department during the year, by transfer. Mr. R. H. Coats, who since 1901 had been Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* and had had general charge of the statistical service, became, on July 1st, Dominion Statistician and Chief of the Census Branch, a department administered under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Coats may be said to have largely developed the statistical side of the work of the Department, the annual Prices report having been mainly his conception. Mr. Coats' services as a statistician will, fortunately, in a wider sphere continue, and adequate arrangements have been made for maintaining the departmental services in this direction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

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I. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year for insertion in Government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the Government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, construction work for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The 122 fair wages schedules prepared during the year were divided among the different Departments as follows: Public Works, 84; Railways and Canals, 11; Marine and Fisheries 17; Militia and Defence, 6; Naval Service, 3; Indian Affairs, 1. The total number of fair wages schedules for the year was smaller than in any previous year since 1902, and compared with 250 in 1914-15 and 552 in 1913-14.

Fair wage conditions were also inserted in a very large number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department, which has to do with this work, derives its authority from a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted in the session of 1900 in the terms following:

"That it be resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order-in-Council was also adopted on August 30, 1907, requiring the posting of fair wages schedules on Government works of construction and requiring contractors to keep a record of payments made to all workmen in their employ. In connection with proposed works of construction the minimum wage rates to be observed are prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted directing that all mechanics, labourers or other persons employed in connection therewith shall be paid such wages as are accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property, or in the case of other emergencies. The value of the public works to which this policy applies amounts annually to many millions of dollars. The general fair wages clause is also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work which is undertaken on the day labour plan.

Six officers, known as "Fair Wages Officers," are employed by the Depart-

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ment in connection with the preparation of fair wages schedules and their enforcement. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains by inquiry from both the employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

The services of Mr. Victor DuBreuil, who had entered the Department of Labour at the time of its establishment in 1900 as one of the two original fair wages officers, were lost to the Department through death on March 14, 1916. Mr. DuBreuil was taken ill in Montreal whilst endeavouring to effect a settlement of a labour dispute, and on account of his wide experience and natural aptitude his death has been a very serious loss to the Department.

Mr. H. S. Hood, who was appointed in 1914 as resident fair wages officer for the Province of Ontario from the head of the Great Lakes (including Fort William and Port Arthur), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg, was relieved of a portion of this territory through the appointment on February 1, 1916, of Mr. F. E. Harrison, of Saskatoon, as resident fair wages officer for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with present headquarters in Calgary. Mr. J. D. McNiven, resident fair wages officer on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in Vancouver, was, at the same time, relieved of the portion of his territory east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Harrison had shortly before his appointment retired from the mayoralty of Saskatoon, which he had held for several years, and brings to the performance of his departmental duties a wide knowledge of conditions both in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. Mr. E. N. Compton and Mr. W. D. Killins continue to act as joint fair wages officers for Ontario, with headquarters in Ottawa.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1915-16, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1915-16.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total
Public Works.....	4	9	2	14	34	6	6	9	.....	84
Railways and Canals.....	.....	1	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Marine and Fisheries.....	2	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	17
Militia and Defence.....	2	2	1	1	6
Naval Service.....	1	2	3
Indian Affairs.....	1	1
Total.....	9	11	3	19	51	6	8	15	122

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES, 1900-1916.

Schedules prepared covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1916, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Total.
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	155	84	1745
Railways and Canals.....		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	25	11	1142
Marine and Fisheries.....		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	36	17	318
Other Departments.....					2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	34	10	293
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	250	122	3498

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS, 1915-1916.

List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1915-1916.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 7,146.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,126.44
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	9,764.36
Making and repairing post office scales.....	449.90
Supplying mail bags.....	77,330.86
Repairing mail bags.....	38,396.02
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	67,858.46
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	6,603.22
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	461.70
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	41,242.02
Total.....	\$250,379.43

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
				\$	Vol. Page.
				cts.	
Public building.....	Stanstead, Que.....	April 6, '15	No contract.		
Wharf, warehouse and shed.....	Fredericton, N. B.....	" 6, '15	"		
Public building.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 15, '15	"		
Boat harbour.....	North Lake, Kings Co., P. E. I.....	" 22, '15	"		
Public building.....	Grand Mère, Que.....	" 22, '15	"		
Examining warehouse.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 27, '15	"		
Drill hall.....	Port William, Ont.....	" 29, '15	"		
Wharf and warehouse.....	South Baymouth, Ont.....	May 4, '15	"		
Drill hall.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 5, '15	"		
Public building.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 5, '15	"		
" "	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 5, '15	"		
" "	Courtney, B. C.....	" 7, '15	"		
Post Office.....	New Hazelton, B. C.....	" 7, '15	"		
Public building.....	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 7, '15	"		
Drill hall extension.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 7, '15	"		
Construction and renewal of wharf.....	Depot Harbour, Ont.....	" 7, '15	"		
Public building.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 11, '15	"		
Wharf and shelter basin, pile and concrete dredging.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 11, '15	"		
Piggery at Experimental Farm.....	Fredericton, N. B.....	" 12, '15	"		
Repairs to breakwater.....	Summerside, P. E. I.....	" 12, '15	"		
Dry dock.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 12, '15	"		
Breakwater.....	Petite Rivière, Que.....	" 12, '15	"		
Extension to training pier.....	Cap Chat, Que.....	" 12, '15	"		
Piggery at Experimental Farm.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 14, '15	"		
Wharf.....	Minaki, Ont.....	" 17, '15	"		
Wharf.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 17, '15	"		
Steel superstructure over Quinze river.....	Pontiac County, Que.....	" 18, '15	"		
Public building.....	Powell River, B. C.....	" 19, '15	"		
Piggery at Experimental Farm.....	Agassiz, B. C.....	" 19, '15	"		
Proposed concrete and timber low water wharf.....	Appleby's, King's Co., N. B.....	" 28, '15	"		
Proposed freight shed.....	Gaspe, Gaspe Co., Que.....	" 28, '15	"		
Concrete bridge over Quinze River.....	Pontiac County, Que.....	" 28, '15	"		
Rubble Mound Breakwater.....	Bare Point, Port Arthur, Ont.....	June 1, '15	"		
Public building.....	Waterville, Que.....	" 1, '15	"		
Office building, forestry branch.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 1, '15	"		
Public building.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 1, '15	"		
North Entrance Wall, St. Andrews Lock.....	Lockport, Man.....	" 1, '15	"		
Wharf and approach, pilework.....	LePas, Man.....	" 1, '15	"		

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Drill Hall.....	St. James, Man.....	"	1, '15	"					
Protection work.....	West Slough, Selkirk, Man.....	"	1, '15	"					
Boarding house.....	Sutherland, Sask.....	"	1, '15	"					
Drill hall.....	Souris, Man.....	"	1, '15	"					
Breakwater.....	Masher's Bay, N. B.....	"	8, '15	"					
Reconstruction of breakwater.....	Port Elgin, Ont.....	"	8, '15	"					
Timber graded wharf (pile and concrete).....	Sealey's, King's Co., N. B.....	"	9, '15	"					
Reconstruction of Eastern Breakwater.....	Quanco, St. John's Co., N.B.....	"	9, '15	"					
Public building.....	Hunstville, Ont.....	"	15, '15	"					
"	Mill Brook, Ont.....	"	15, '15	"					
"	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	"	15, '15	"					
"	Burk's Falls, Ont.....	"	15, '15	"					
"	Mission City, B. C.....	"	16, '15	"					
"	Wainwright, Alta.....	"	16, '15	"					
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	17, '15	"					
"	West Lorne, Ont.....	"	17, '15	"					
"	Hansport, Ont.....	"	29, '15	"					
Immigration building.....	Quebec, Que.....	"	29, '15	"					
Erection of a barn.....	Nappan, N. S.....	"	29, '15	"					
Public building.....	Chester, N. S.....	July	9, '15	"					
Extension to wharf.....	St. Alphonse, Que.....	"	9, '15	"					
Restoration of tower at Victoria Museum.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	10, '15	"					
Building at Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	13, '15	July, 29, 1915.....		\$5,300.00	NVI	218	
Wharf extension, Mission River.....	Fort William, Ont.....	"	22, '15	August 23, 1915.....		Schedule rates.....	NVI	344	
Postal station.....	Verdun, Que.....	"	30, '15	No contract					
Wharf and warehouse.....	Gagetown, N. B.....	Aug.	3, '15	"					
Extension to wharf.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	"	4, '15	"					
Extension to wharf.....	Natashquan, Que.....	"	4, '15	"					
Construction of gates, to vers and operating machinery.....	Big (Chaudière Falls, Ont., [French River]	"	30, '15	December 20, 1915.....		\$28,224.00	NVI	834	
Freight shed, baggage room and waiting room.....	Belleville, Ont.....	Oct.	1, '15	March 6, 1916.....		\$4,700.00	NVI	1141	
Erection of Cereal Building at Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	"	2, '15	November 19, 1915.....		\$11,232.00	NVI	736	
Construction of wharf, stone approach, warehouse and dredging.....	Brighton, Ont.....	"	12, '15	No contract.					
Extension to wooden shed at Berth 15, and proposed shed "C".....	St. John West, N.B.....	"	12, '15	November 2, 1915.....		\$19,100.00	NVI	736	
Reconstruction of portion of superstructure of East pier of Eastern Entrance.....	Toronto Harbour, Ont.....	"	18, '15	No contract.					
Temporary postal station "A".....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov.	10, '15	January 26, 1916.....		\$21,774.00	NVI	943	
						Additional work excavating, 90c per cu. yd. concrete foundations, \$7.75 per cu. yd.			
Construction of wharf.....	Arrowhead, B. C.....	"	30, '15	No contract.					
Postal station "D".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec.	20, '15	"					
Barn at Experimental Farm.....	Sidney, B. C.....	Jan.	4, '16	"					
Lock Gates at East River.....	New Glasgow, N. S.....	"	20, '16	"					
Freight Shed on Government wharf.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	"	31, '16	"					
Clearing up debris from Parliament Buildings.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Feb.	23, '16	"					
Customs Examining warehouse.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar.	9, '16	"					
Construction of the proposed retaining wall and back filling.....	St. John West, N. B.....	"	27, '16	"					

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
Government works.....	Pt. Pelee, Lake Erie, Ont.....	June 4, '15	August 3, 1915.....	\$ 5,500.00	Vol. Page.
Request for current rates.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 28, '15	No contract.		
Life Saving Station.....	Pt. Pelee, Lake Erie, Ont	Feb. 4, '16	"		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a dwelling on Indian Agency.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Mar. 14, '16	No contract.	
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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work, Remount Depot, Exhibition Grounds....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	April 6, '15	.....	Day labour.
Rifle Range.....	Bedford, N. S.....	" 6, '15	May 8, 1915.....	\$11,775.00
Repairing North and South Piers.....	Kings Wharf, Halifax, N. S.....	June 22, '15	October 8, 1915.....	\$3,750.00
Magazine building.....	Calgary, Alta.....	July 17, '15	September 17, 1915.....	\$2,480.00
Installing water supply.....	Quebec and Levis, Que.....	Sept. 3, '15	No contract.	
Building trades.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 5, '15	Day labour.

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Wooden lighthouse tower	Cap au Corbeau, Que.	April 15, '15	October 20, 1915	\$190.00
Reinforced concrete tower	Vicinity Cape Mudge, B. C.	May 19, '15		Day labour.
Reinforced concrete beacon	Vicinity Cobourg, Ont.	June 4, '15		Day labour.
Request for current wages	Bonilla Islands, B.C.	" 10, '15		No contract.
Wooden tower on concrete piers	McQuestion Point, Renfrew Co., Ont.	" 14, '15	August 21, 1915	\$500.00
Request for current wages	Digby Islands, near Prince Rupert, B. C.	" 16, '15		Day labour.
Wooden dwelling and boat house	Bustard Rocks, Georgian Bay, Ont.	" 28, '15	September 7, 1915	\$2,200.00
Wharf	Vicinity Dartmouth, N. S.	July 9, '15	August 17, 1915	\$12,485.00
Dwelling	Vicinity Carmanah, B.C.	Aug. 3, '15		No contract.
Wooden tower	Vicinity Cole Shoal, Brockville, Ont.	" 6, '15	December 9, 1915	\$1,100.00
Range light towers	Spry Harbour, N.S.	Nov. 20, '15	February 15, 1916	
Wooden range towers	Vicinity Cascades Pt., Soulanges Co., Que.	Feb. 3, '16	No contract.	
Wooden dwelling and light combined	Vicinity Burut Island, near Gananoque, Ont.	" 4, '16		
Skeleton tower on wharf	Vicinity Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland Co., N. B.	Mar. 16, '16	"	
Reinforced concrete tower, fog alarm building and dwelling combined	Vicinity Triple Island, B. C.	" 21, '16	"	
Reinforced concrete lighthouse tower and fog alarm building combined and wooden dwelling	Vicinity Point Abino, Welland Co., Bertie Tp. Ont.	" 28, '16	"	
Erection of a number of buildings at New Marine Depot.	Victoria, B. C.	" 28, '16	"	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1915-16, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Vol.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule published.
Erection of bridge.	Cornwall, Ont.	April 3, '15	June 9, 1915.	\$183.00	XVI	109
Construction and erection of highway swing bridge over Trent Canal to replace wooden structure.	Lindsay, Ont.	" 13, '15	April 26, 1915.	\$9,246.00	XV	1334
Wagon and cylindrical valves required for locks Severn Div. and Bobcaygeon Lock.	Trent Canal, Ont.	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.	Schedule prices.	XVI	110
Operating machines, etc. for lock gates of Severn Div. and Bobcaygeon Lock.	Trent Canal, Ont.	" 19, '15	May 21, 1915.	Schedule rates.	XV	1438
Erection of superstructures of single track railway swing bridge on C. N. R. over Trent Canal.	Washago, Ont.	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.	\$38,633.00	XVI	109
Highway swing bridges at Pt. Severn lock and at Muskoka Road.	Pt. Severn, Ont.	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.	\$3,380.00	XVI	110
Facing southern slope of Guide Pier and Breakwater at Upper Entrance.	Washago, Ont.	" 19, '15	June 1, 1915.	\$8,200.00	XVI	110
Construction of highway lift bridge over Rideau Canal at Pretoria Avenue.	Soulanges Canal, Que.	Aug. 4, '15	September 15, 1915.	\$1.20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	XVI	511
Sluice pipes, valves, operating machinery and electrical equipment for Swift Rapids Dam.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5, '15	August 10, 1915.	\$40,000.00	XVI	511
Erection of certain buildings on P. E. I. Railway.	Trent Canal, Ont.	Aug. 16, '15	October 27, 1915.	\$29,480.00	XVI	640
Installation of the Electrical equipment required for the highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal at Dundas St.	Carleton Point, P. E. I.	" 23, '15	No contract.			
Construction of engine house, stations and shelters Dartmouth Branch, I. C. R.	Trenton, Ont.	Jan. 12, '16	February 19, 1916.	\$5,136.00	XVI	1045
	Halifax County, N. S.	Mar. 15, '16	No contract.			

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FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1916.

Special attention was given by the Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour during the year to the execution of a very large number of contracts for military materials and supplies required in connection with Canada's part in the European war. Inspections were made of very many of the factories both in Eastern and in Western Canada in which clothing, shirts, caps, leather and other goods were being manufactured to the Government's order, and an effort was made to co-operate as far as possible with the Imperial authorities in securing due observance of the labour conditions embodied in the military contracts. The Departmental fair wages officers were at the same time called upon to insure full adherence to the labour conditions of the important construction contracts proceeding at various points throughout the Dominion, including the large harbour terminals work at Halifax, the extension of the harbours of St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ontario, the construction of the new Welland ship canal, the Hudson Bay Railway and the large new wharves and breakwater at the Pacific Coast port of Victoria.

A large number of individual wage claims were adjusted both in connection with the military contracts and on the works of construction. Most of these related to the rates of wages payable under the terms of contract. Other claims were for wages which had not been paid at all. Nearly all of these matters were investigated on the spot by Departmental officers before final action was taken, although wherever possible the matters at issue were disposed of by correspondence.

Reference is made in the tabular statement following to the adjustment of various wage claims in Halifax and St. John.

Three visits were made by one of the Departmental officers to the Welland ship canal during the season of 1915-1916, in the course of which various wage claims and complaints relating to the employment of alien labour received attention. There was considerable unrest on the Victoria wharf contract, which required successive visits from the resident fair wages officer on the Pacific Coast. During the season of 1915, Mr. H. S. Hood, one of the Departmental fair wages officers, made an inspection of the line of construction of the Hudson Bay Railway for the purpose of looking into various complaints connected with wages rates and labour conditions generally. Prompt attention was given to all of these matters and more serious trouble thereby avoided.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
April 3, '15 April 6, '15 July 30, '15 Sept. 16, '15 Jan. 3, '16 Feb. 3, '16	Port Arthur, Ont..... Examining warehouse.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to watchman, carpenters and painters.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who visited the premises of the contract for this purpose. The claims of the carpenters and painters were adjusted in conformity with the fair wages officer's findings. The fair wage schedule for this work did not contain a rate for watchmen, but investigation showed that the rate paid was fair and reasonable.
April 6, '15 April 28, '15 May 3, '15 June 22, '15	Le Pas, Man..... Construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged reduction of wage rates of engine-men and firemen; failure to make full and prompt payment of wages due blacksmiths, excavators and labourers.	These matters were referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that an amicable settlement had been made of the wages claims and the original schedule of rates restored on the Hudson Bay contract. An officer of the Department of Labour also visited the line of construction and investigated complaints received as to hospital conditions, employment of alien labour, alleged excessive prices charged for food, supplies, etc. All these complaints were brought to the attention of the contractors and instructions given that the conditions of the contract must be adhered to.
April 10, '15	Vancouver, B. C..... Immigration building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters employed on interior finishing.	Investigation showed that the interior finishing work had been sub-let to specially skilled workmen and that no violation of the contract had occurred.
April 12, '15	St. John, N. B..... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of wages for cutting stone at Miramichi quarry.	As this contract had been made through the Department of Public Works, the matter was referred to that Department for investigation and adjustment.
April 14, '15	Sewell, Man..... Military Camp.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to carpenters.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
April 16, '15	Toronto, Ont..... Harbour Improvements.	Public Works...	Alleged excessive delay in wages payments by sub-contractors.	This matter was investigated by the Department of Public Works, who advised that instructions had been issued by the main contractors that workmen must be paid all wages due them every two weeks.
April 16, '15	Walkerville, Ont..... Public building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and plumbers.	Investigation showed that the latest revision of the Government fair wages schedule had not been posted. Instructions were issued that the later schedule should be placed in effect at once and workmen who had received less than the contract rates were settled with.

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April 17, '15	Galt, Ont.....	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to various classes of labour.	These claims were investigated by one of the fair wages officers, who made several visits to the premises of the contract for this purpose, and adjustment of the various claims was made in conformity with the findings of the Department of Labour.
April 27, '15	Armoury.			
July 11, '15				
July 26, '15				
Aug. 9, '15				
Aug. 17, '15				
Aug. 19, '15				
Aug. 20, '15				
Aug. 23, '15				
April 24, '15	Victoria, B. C..... Supplying of stone for the construction of Breakwater.	Public Works...	Alleged failure to comply with conditions of the Government contract as to hours, rates of wages, etc.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers was followed by an adjustment of the matters in dispute.
April 26, '15	Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.	Alleged violations of fair wage schedule of the contract and employment of alien labour.	A fair wages officer of the Department of Labour made several visits to the canal for the purpose of investigating and adjusting matters in dispute. Attention was given by the Department to the rates and hours of carpenters, locomotive and dinky engineers and firemen, hoist runners, clamsbell men, powdermen, labourers, etc., and payment enforced of various wage claims. Instructions were also given for the discontinuance of the piece work system on one of the sections. The fair wages officer was also called upon to deal with matters affecting the medical and hospital service, alien labour and the classification of various trades.
May 3, '15				
July 24, '15				
Aug. 18, '15				
Dec. 6, '15				
Feb. 1, '16				
April 26, '15	Vancouver, B. C..... Immigration building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to plasterers.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers on the premises showed that the complaints were well founded and a number of claims were adjusted by the contractors.
April 29, '15	Three Rivers, Que..... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to stone-cutters employed at St. Marc de Carrires, Que. and also to a carpenter and stone-cutter on the post office building at Three Rivers.	It was ruled that the fair wage schedule rate for stone-cutters on the stone for this building did not apply outside of the locality in which the building was being erected. The contractor was, however, required to settle the claim of a workman who had not apparently received the rate of wages to which he was entitled for stone cutting work on the building in Three Rivers. Payment was also directed by the Department of the claim of the carpenter who had received less than the fair wage schedule of this contract.
April 30, '15	Vancouver, B. C..... Immigration building.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded. It was later withdrawn.
May 10, '15	Quebec, Que..... Alterations to Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate to a stationary engineer.	Following an investigation by one of the fair wages officers, settlement of the claim was made by the contractors.
May 19, '15	Kingston, Ont..... Construction work on C. N. R. near Perth Road.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages due a labourer.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that satisfactory settlement of the claim had been made.
May 21, '15	Prince Albert, Sask..... Armoury.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to three workmen.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers on the premises showed that two of these claims were not warranted, but that the other was well founded. Payment was accordingly made by the contractors of the amount due in the latter case.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Continued.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
June 10, '15	Quebec, Que. Construction of a bridge over St. Lawrence river	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to structural iron workers.	Copies were obtained of the contractors' pay lists. One of the fair wages officers also visited the locality and extended the good offices of the Department towards effecting a satisfactory understanding between the contracting companies and the workmen employed.
June 12, '15 July 12, '15 Aug. 24, '15 Nov. 22, '15 Dec. 1, '15 Dec. 6, '15 Jan. 31, '16	Halifax, N. S. Ocean Terminals Railway. way.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to carpenters; excessive hours of labour of firemen and non-payment of fair and reasonable rates to brakemen.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that several individual claims of carpenters were well founded and settlement was accordingly made by the contractors. In the case of the brakemen it was found that fair and reasonable rates had been paid them and that the firemen had not been required to work excessive hours.
June 22, '15 July 7, '15	Lauzon, Que. Dry Dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates to locomotive engineers, and violation of the fair wages schedule with respect to stone cutters.	Following investigation a satisfactory rate was fixed for locomotive engineers by agreement with the parties concerned, but it was found that the stone was not being cut in the locality of the dry dock and it was held under these circumstances that the fair wages schedule did not apply.
June 24, '15	St. John, N. B. St. John Valley Railroad.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages to a foreman.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, who, upon investigation, found that the complaint was not well founded.
July 6, '15	Montreal, Que. Pressing hay on wharves	Agriculture.	Alleged excessive hours of labour.	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
July 10, '15	Calgary, Alta. Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged violation of fair wage schedule of the contract with respect to structural iron workers.	Following an investigation by one of the fair wages officers on the premises, payment of the final settlement for this work was temporarily withheld by the Department of Trade and Commerce pending the production of corroborative evidence. However, as the latter was not furnished, the wage claims were not enforced.
July 10, '15	Port Arthur, Ont. Breakwater.	Public Works.	Alleged reduction of wages to an engineer employed at the quarry supplying stone for this work.	Investigation showed that the Government contract for this work did not cover the quarrying of the stone.
Aug. 3, '15 Sept. 18, '15	Montreal, Que. Alterations to Carlslake Hotel, Postal Station "A".	Public Works.	Alleged violation of fair wage schedule with respect to bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters and labourers.	Investigation on the premises by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was well founded and final settlement was withheld by the Department of Public Works until these claims were adjusted.

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Aug.	7, '15	St. John, N. B. Repair work on Union Depot.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters, and also that labourers were being engaged for this work instead of painters.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals for attention. The latter reported the rate paid was fixed by agreement with the Intercolonial Railway.
Aug.	7, '15	St. John, N. B. Painting of Government Steamer "Aberdeen"	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters and also that labour- ers were being engaged for this work instead of painters.	This matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Aug.	9, '15	Ottawa, Ont. Repairs to roof of Parlia- ment Buildings.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to sheet metal workers.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, who issued instructions to the contractors that the current rate of wages should be observed.
Sept.	8, '15	St. John, N. B. Post Office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to painters.	Investigation showed that this claim was not well founded.
Sept.	15, '15	Victoria, B. C. Alterations to Post Office	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made on the premises by one of the fair wages officers, and a settlement effected to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.
Oct. Dec. Jan.	21, '15 18, '15 17, '16	Trenton, Ont. Severn Div., Trent Canal	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage sche- dule rates to carpenters.	Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded and settlement was made by the contractors of the respective wage claims.
Oct.	31, '15	St. John, N. B. Post Office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of wages to a stone- cutter.	This claim was referred for attention to the Department of Public Works, who had charge of the work.
Nov.	8, '15	Victoria, B. C. Wharf.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of minimum rate of wages of the district to steel and structural iron workers.	Investigation on the premises by one of the fair wages officers showed that although there was no rate shown for this particular class of labour in the fair wages sche- dule of the contract, the current rate of the district was being paid.
Nov.	8, '15	Edmonton, Alta. Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rates to painters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaints were well founded and the contractors agreed to settle the respective claims.
Nov.	17, '15	Toronto, Ont. Mfg. of aeroplanes and mfg. of pumps for Lau- zon Dry Dock.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage rates.	Investigation showed that the fair wages schedule covering the work on the Dry Dock did not include any rate for the manufacture of pumps and in connection with the aeroplanes it was found that this work was being carried on under the authority of the British Government.

Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—(Concluded.)

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation	Disposition.
Nov. 22, '15	West St. John, N. B.... Freight shed.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of the minimum rate of wages fixed for carpentry work..	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour, as no reply was received to its letter of further inquiry.
Jan. 10, '16	Galt, Ont..... Fitting up of soldiers' quarters.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	As this work was done under the direction of the Engineering Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence, the matter was referred to that Department, who advised that a satisfactory adjustment of the claims had been made.
Jan. 19, '16	Quebec, Que..... Post Office.	Public Works...	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters.	The matter was brought to the attention of the contractors, who advised that settlement would be made of the claims, if the claimants would call at their office.
Feb. 22, '16	Halifax, N. S..... Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to a carpenter.	As this work was carried on under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence the claim was referred to that Department, who advised that an adjustment had been made.
Mar. 3, '16	Toronto, Ont..... Manufacture of pontoon wagons.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged reduction in wages.....	Investigation showed that the complaints were not well founded.
Mar. 22, '16	Calgary, Alta..... Government Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate to watchmen.	Investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.

II. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

Apart from procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and apart also from the war work, the good offices of the Department of Labour were employed on request during the year at various points throughout the Dominion in the adjustment of labour troubles. In some instances the matters at issue were disposed of by correspondence.

In a number of cases a Departmental officer was sent to the locality in which the dispute had occurred, and conciliatory methods were employed on the spot to bring about a satisfactory understanding. Several labour disputes of exceptional difficulty were successfully handled in this way during the year, the Departmental officer under certain circumstances acting as mediator between employer and employees and being at other times enabled to bring together for conference the parties concerned; in other cases publicity directed public opinion to the dispute, with results, usually, beneficial to the public.

The late Mr. Victor DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, rendered valuable assistance in arranging a working agreement between the steamship companies and the longshoremen of the Port of Montreal; the formal agreement in this matter, extending for a period of two years from January 1, 1916, was not, however, definitely concluded until after Mr. DuBreuil's death, on March 14 last. The negotiations between the various shipping companies and the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal for this agreement continued intermittently over a period of fourteen and a half months. Deposits of \$2,000 were posted by the steamship companies and the Syndicated Longshoremen respectively for the due observance of the foregoing contract. The agreement referred to replaced one which had continued for a period of five years and which had been secured through the agency of a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Mr. DuBreuil, in the month of June, aided in averting threatened labour trouble in one of the shipbuilding plants in the Quebec District. An acknowledgment of Mr. DuBreuil's services in this case was made by the employing company to the Minister of Labour in the following terms:—

“Lauzon, Levis, Que., June 18, 1915.

“HON. T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

“HON. SIR:—“We beg to convey to you our thanks for allowing Mr. Victor DuBreuil, your Fair Wages Officer, to come down and settle a disagreement of wages we had with our employees, and we can say that he acted fair and just both between employer and employees. We had several meetings with the men, and with his assistance matters were amicably arranged.

“Thanking you again, we remain, yours truly,

DAVIE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING CO., LTD.

(Sgd.) George D. Davie,
President.”

In the month of October Mr. DuBreuil had to do with the settlement of a strike of upwards of 3,000 workmen employed in various asbestos mines at Thetford Mines, Que.; the strike had caused an almost complete tie-up of these important properties. Before leaving Thetford Mines Mr. DuBreuil was furnished with a statement in the terms following from the employees' representatives, and bearing also the signature of the Mayor of the place:—“We, the under-

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signed, representatives of the employees in the mines, situated at Thetford Mines, declare ourselves satisfied with the settlement of the labour dispute which has taken place here during this week."

Proceeding east from Thetford Mines, Mr. DuBreuil endeavoured to secure an adjustment of a strike of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Halifax which had been in existence for some little time. The Fair Wages Officer's efforts were, however, in this instance unavailing.

In the month of June Mr. E. N. Compton, one of the Departmental officers, acted, by request, as a conciliator in a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway Company and its machinists at St. Thomas, and was successful in obtaining an understanding between the parties concerned.

A strike occurred in Toronto in the month of February of the teamsters employed by three of the principal cartage companies in the collection and delivery of railway freights, which threatened serious inconvenience to the business of the community. Mr. Compton was sent to Toronto at the Mayor's request to promote, if possible, a speedy adjustment of this difficulty. He succeeded in arranging a conference between the employing companies and some of their workmen which resulted in the companies submitting a compromise offer of certain wages increases, which were finally accepted by the striking teamsters.

The good offices of the Department were also exercised through Mr. Compton in obtaining an agreement as to wage rates and other labour conditions, as between the Confederation Construction Company, of Thorold, Ont., and their machinists employed on section 3 of the Welland Ship Canal.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year Mr. H. S. Hood, Departmental officer stationed at Winnipeg, was called to Port Arthur and Fort William in connection with a series of strikes which had occurred among the workmen employed in the terminal grain elevators on the opening of the season of navigation. Seven of the elevators were affected by these troubles which mainly concerned the unskilled labour employed in the unloading of grain from the cars to the elevators. Mr. Hood remained on the spot for some days and did what was possible to bring about a settlement.

Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, shortly after his appointment in March as resident Fair Wages Officer for Saskatchewan and Alberta, made a thorough survey of the labour conditions in the various coal areas of Alberta and endeavoured by conciliatory means to obtain an avoidance of labour troubles which threatened in some districts.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, the resident Fair Wages Officer at Vancouver, spent some days in the Crow's Nest Pass mining district in the month of June in connection with an agitation which had occurred in some of the coal mines for the internment of alien enemy miners. This trouble was disposed of by the internment of a large number of the Austrian workmen concerned.

Mr. McNiven's services were employed with advantage in connection with an extremely difficult labour dispute between the shipping companies and their longshoremen which occurred in the Pacific Coast ports in the spring of 1915, and which threatened for a time to interfere seriously with the movement of traffic. Mr. McNiven's assistance contributed to the prevention of serious trouble.

Several disputes connected with the important contract for the harbour works at Victoria were disposed of through the instrumentality of Mr. McNiven, who assisted also in the disposition of various disputes as to wages and other matters, occurring chiefly in the execution of government contracts on the Pacific Coast.

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ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISPUTES AFFECTING MUNITIONS WORK.

Brief reference was made in the last annual report to the co-operation of the Department of Labour with the chairman of the Shell Committee in dealing with various labour disputes arising on munitions work in Canada. At the outbreak of the war the Minister of Labour, realizing that the struggle with which the country was confronted would call for the united strength of all elements, appealed to employers and workingmen alike for an avoidance of all labour difficulties during the war period; and it is gratifying indeed to know that the labour disputes actually occurring throughout the past year have been very few and far between. This was especially the case in respect of the immense volume of war orders being executed under contract with the Canadian, British and Allied Governments.

The Shell Committee which was established for the control of the British munitions orders in Canada was reorganized in the month of November and thereafter became known as the Imperial Munitions Board. The Department of Labour co-operated closely with this latter body in the handling of all the labour questions occurring at different points, involving wage and piecework rates, hours of labour, etc. The labour relations on this work were apparently very satisfactory in the great majority of cases; any complaints which were brought to the authorities' notice were duly investigated and received effective attention.

Shortly before the close of the fiscal year an Order in Council was adopted applying the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act specifically to disputes occurring on war-work intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or Militia or for the forces of the nations allied with the British Empire in the present war, if such dispute threatened to result in a strike or lockout. There were during the past year, however, only two cases of disputes connected with war-work which resulted in the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the disputes relating, respectively, to the operations of the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company in Ottawa and of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company in New Glasgow. Reference to this dispute is made in the volume containing the report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Following is the text of the Order-in-Council, above mentioned, and bringing munitions work within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:—

“P. C. 680

At the Government House at Ottawa,
Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1916.

Present:

“HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

“His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914, to Order that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, other than section 63 thereof, shall specifically apply in the case of any dispute between employers and any employees engaged in the construction, production, repairing, manufacture, transportation or delivery, of ships, vessels, works, buildings, munitions, ordnance, guns, explosives, and materials and supplies of every nature and description whatsoever, intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or Militia, or for the forces of the nations allied with the United Kingdom in the present war,—if such dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.”

III. LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has been published each month during the year. Some changes have been made in the presentation of the material with a view to more logical arrangement and economy of space. The material is now organized under the following heads:—notes on current matters of industrial interest; industrial conditions during the month; reports of local correspondents; conciliation and arbitration; the labour market; cost of living; wages; industrial accidents; special articles; reviews; and labour legislation.

Because of the effect of the war on the labour market and also having in mind the industrial re-adjustments likely to become necessary after the conclusion of peace, special attention has been given to different aspects of the subject of employment. All the public employment bureaus in Canada as well as the philanthropic employment offices, in so far as they are known, are sending to the Department, monthly reports indicating the number of workpeople called for and the number of persons placed in employment. Through the co-operation of the Immigration Branch similar returns are being received from the more important commercial employment agencies. These returns are presented monthly in the *Labour Gazette* in a table which indicates the demand and supply of labour as reported by employment offices for the country as a whole and for the more important centres of labour distribution. A similar statement as to casual employment is also presented monthly through the co-operation of the Salvation Army and other agencies dealing with casual workers.

The monthly statement of building permits has also been reorganized in order to make it more indicative of employment conditions in the building trades. Returns as to the value of building permits are compiled for thirty-five cities each month in such a form as to show the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of the preceding year, totals being shown for the cities grouped by provinces as well as a grand total for the Dominion.

An attempt has been made to present more definite statistical information as to migration between Canada and the United Kingdom and between Canada and the United States. The information as to migration as indicated by the number of departures and arrivals and land patents is now presented briefly from month to month, the information for each quarter being summarized more at length in quarterly articles. Modifications have been made in the form in which some sections have been presented. Reviews have received more attention than in previous years. Reports of the local correspondents have been more closely condensed than had been the practice, without, it is thought, sacrificing the features necessary to exhibit the industrial situation. Other regular features of the *Labour Gazette*, such as statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, tables of retail and wholesale prices, fair wages schedules in Government contracts, information as to trade disputes, industrial agreements, changes in wages and hours of labour, industrial accidents, and legal decisions affecting labour, have been continued as in the past and there have been printed numerous special articles dealing with events of particular industrial interest. Much of the information in the summarized statements as to industrial disputes, prices and industrial accidents, found elsewhere in this report, has appeared in the pages of the *Labour Gazette*.

A change has also been made in the *Labour Gazette* year. When this journal was first published the Canadian fiscal year was July 1st to June 30th and the

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Labour Gazette volume was made to accord with these dates. The Canadian government in 1907 changed the fiscal year so that it closed on March 31st, the *Labour Gazette* volume, however, being continued on the former basis. Since the statistics of the Department are gathered as a rule for the calendar year, rendering them more easily comparable with statistics on similar subjects gathered usually on the calendar year basis in other countries, the calendar year will be taken in future as the term of the *Labour Gazette* volume. Accordingly the present volume, Number XVI, which on the former plan would terminate on June 30th, is being extended to include the six numbers to be issued during the remaining months of the calendar year 1916.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Several special articles were published during the year, particular attention being given in this connection to the question of unemployment and the effect of the war on industrial conditions. Among such articles may be mentioned, a review of a statement by Senator Loughheed as to unemployment in Canada and methods of distribution of labour; the Provincial Employment Bureau at Montreal as a Barometer of Unemployment; the British Armament Labour Supply; Meeting of Members of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in Ottawa to consider the Question of Unemployment in Canada, and another article dealing with a special meeting of the same Association held later.

Special articles were also devoted to the question of prices. The *Labour Gazette* for August, 1915, contained an article on War Prices in Canada, a review of the prices situation since the outbreak of the war. The usual yearly review of Wholesale and Retail Prices in Canada, 1915, was also published.

Important meetings and conventions of employers and of workingmen were also reviewed in special articles. Among these may be mentioned the annual conventions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Federation of Labour, the British Columbia Federation of Labour, District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and the Labour Educational Association of Ontario.

Special articles were also published dealing with labour legislation and regulations thereunder by the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments during the year. In the September issue of the *Gazette* the text of suggested amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appeared as part of a special article; the draft bill, it may be noted, remains for the present in abeyance.

In addition to references to the industry published under the head of labour legislation, special articles dealing with mining have appeared from time to time. Amongst these may be mentioned an article on the Western Coal Miners agreement; Contract Work Dispute at Bankhead Coal Mines; the Mining Accident at Coal Creek, B. C., and Contract Work Dispute at Bellevue Mines, Alta.

The usual annual review of labour conditions in Canada appeared in the January, 1916, number, and in the issue of February, 1916, a full review was given of the trade disputes which occurred in Canada during 1915.

Special articles dealing with such questions as Government Aid to Housing of Working People, Trade Union Membership in Great Britain and various other questions of interest to labour were also published.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

In addition to the regular monthly reviews of official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, a number of special reviews have been published. Among the more important of these may be noted reviews of the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unem-

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ployment; the Report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations; Report of the Board appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the Cost of Living in Canada. Full reviews were also given of reports presented to the British Government on questions affecting war organization in the distributing trades and in coal mining. Special reviews were also given of reports on Retail Prices in New Zealand and Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries.

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IV. PRICES IN CANADA.—REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1915.

The annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada is in the press at the time of writing. The report for 1915 is the sixth of the series of volumes on prices, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1915 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year, with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc.

THE PRICE MOVEMENTS OF THE YEAR.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The rise in prices in 1915 brought the general level of wholesale prices in Canada much above any point previously indicated since 1890 by the Department's index number, which includes 272 articles, and possibly higher than at any time during the past century, though prices were very high at times between 1850 and 1872, during the Crimean War, the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War. The following index numbers show the levels on certain dates.

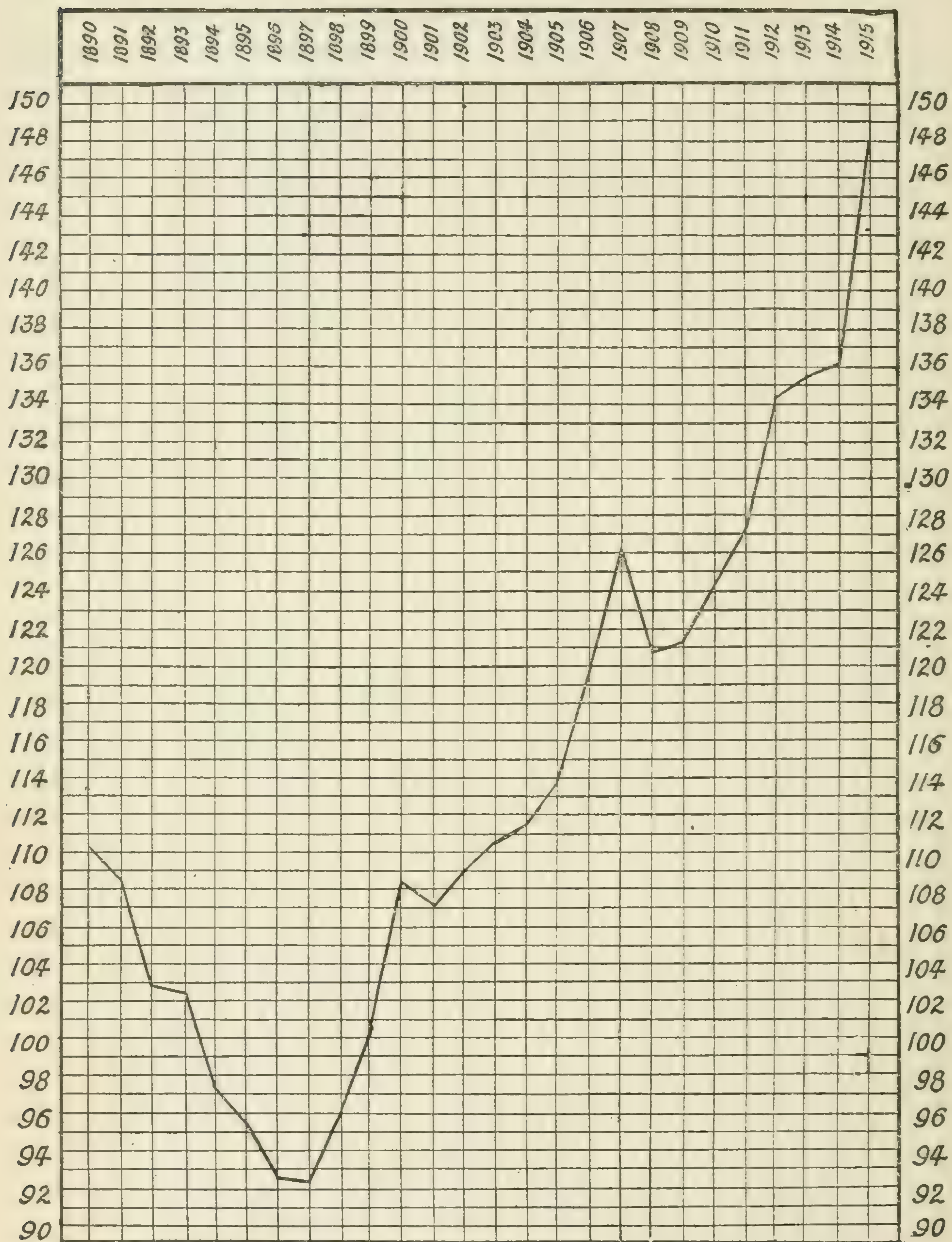
1890.....	110.3	1911.....	127.4	July, 1914....	134.6
1897.....	92.2	1912.....	134.4	Sept, 1914....	141.3
1900.....	108.2	1913.....	135.5	Jan, 1915.....	138.9
1907.....	126.2	1914.....	136.1	July, 1915....	150.2
1908.....	120.8	1915.....	148.0	Dec., 1915 ...	161.1

"The same upward movement appeared in many other countries throughout the world. In England, Sauerbeck's index number, as continued by the Statist, rose to 118.4 by December, 1915, as compared with 96.4 in January, 1915, 82.4 in July, 1914, 85 in 1913, 61 in 1896, 111 in 1873, 105 in 1864 and 1857, and 117 in 1825. In the United States, Dunn's index number, which has been calculated back to 1860, stood at 137.666 at the end of 1915, as compared with 124.168 at the beginning of the year, 124.528 in January, 1914, 72.455 in July, 1897, 90,191 in 1890, 165.473 in 1870, 312.737 in September, 1864, and 121.631 in January, 1860. In Japan, however, prices had fallen in 1914 from the high levels of 1912 and 1913 and were still lower in 1915, the index number published by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce standing at 125.27 for 1915 as compared with 131.19 for 1914 and 140.04 in 1913.

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THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890 TO 1915.*

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*Number of commodities: 1890 to 1909, 230; 1910 to 1914, 272; 1915, 271.

"The rise in prices of staples, and of food especially, was greatest where conditions were most affected by war. In some cases the usual supplies were unobtainable, completely or in part, *e.g.*, food supplies in Germany and Austria

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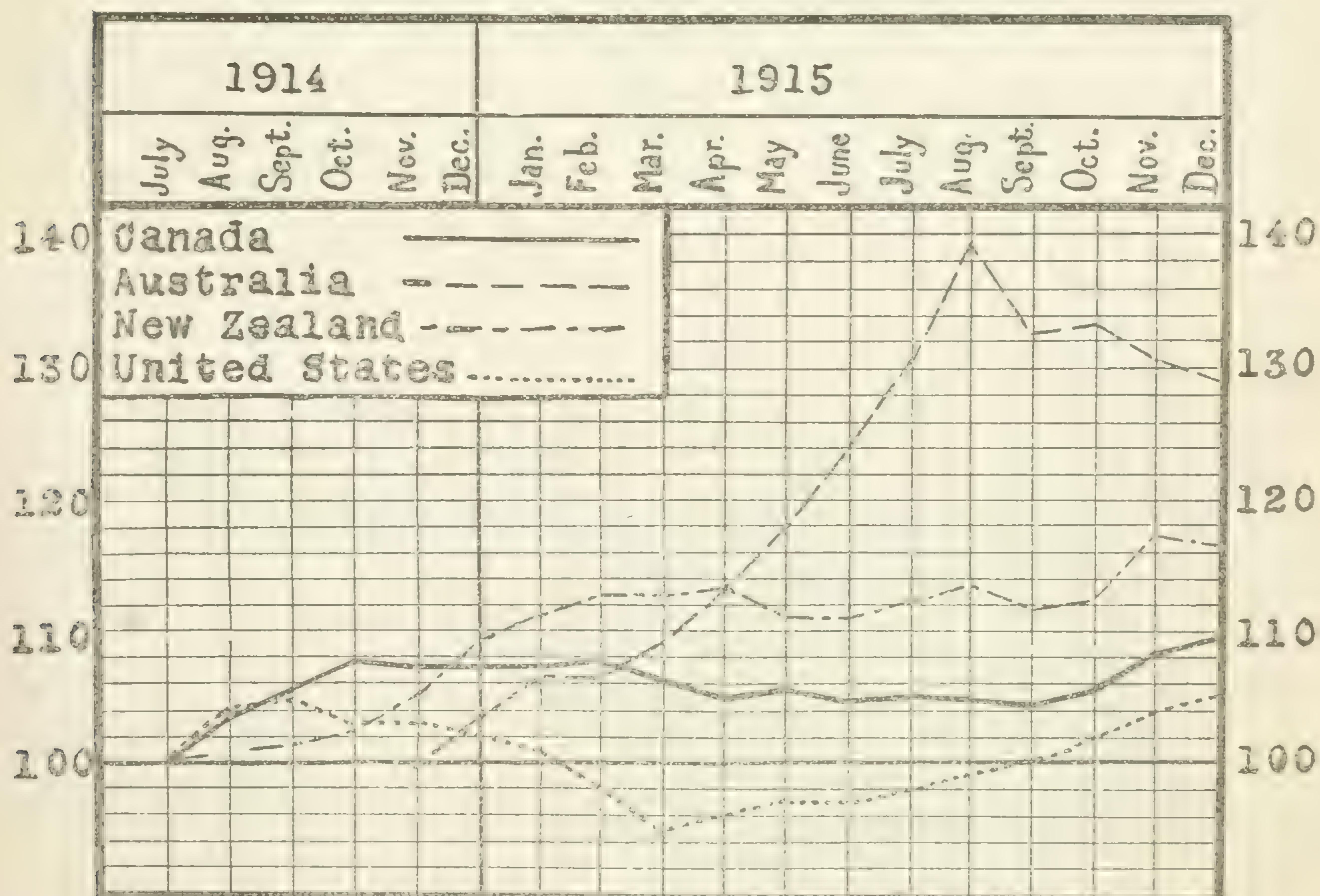
imported by sea. Again war needs, or the demand from other countries where scarcity prevailed and prices were high, raised price levels even though in some cases exports might be curtailed to some extent. Again in other instances, as in Great Britain and Italy, the cost of ocean freight increased so greatly as to add considerably to prices of goods. Lower prices due to war conditions, as in cotton, were generally soon overcome as the demand for war material extended directly and indirectly to so many lines.

"In Canada many commodities were affected by one or even by all of these conditions. In the first case many chemicals and dyestuffs from Germany were unobtainable; in the second there was a great export demand for wheat, flour, cheese, meats, etc.; in the third, prices of all goods from England and many other countries were affected by higher freight rates. Some lines of woollen goods and flax products afforded instances where all three factors were at work. Raw material was formerly obtained from Australia and Russia respectively and the finished goods, to a great extent, from the United Kingdom, and the Canadian product was also in unusual demand.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in foods increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels.

THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND UNITED STATES.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)



THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND NORWAY.

1914						1915											
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
220																	220
218																	218
216																	216
214																	214
212																	212
210																	210
208																	208
206																	206
204																	204
202																	202
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148																	148
146				</													

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reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak. The cost of a budget of some thirty staple foods in Canada rose from \$7.42 in July, 1914 to \$8.13 in December, 1914, but part of the increase was due to the difference in seasons, as at the beginning of 1914 the budget had cost \$7.729, only 40c less than at the end of 1915.

"The following figures show the percentages of the advance in the retail price of foods in various countries over the level of July, 1914, figures for January, 1914, not being available in all cases.

	July, 1914	January, 1915	July, 1915	December, 1915
Canada.....	100	107	105	110
United Kingdom.....	100	118	132	144
United States.....	100	101	98	105
Australia.....	100	106	131	129
New Zealand.....	100	111	112	116
Italy.....	100	108	120	131
Netherlands.....	100	113	131	133
Norway.....	100	109	119	134
Austria.....	100	124	179	213
Germany.....	100	131	170	183

"But the rising prices had a great effect in the stimulation of industry and trade. Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked.

"Owing, therefore, to the predominating influence of war conditions on all lines of industry and trade, crop conditions had less effect than usual on trade and prices. The short world crop in 1914 was only of secondary importance in raising prices of cereals and again the large crops of 1915 did not reduce prices to anything like normal levels. The war demand for materials more than made up for any reductions in demand which would have been felt as a result of short crops in 1914 just as the great capital expenditure in 1912 made up for the reduced purchasing power due to the short and damaged crops in 1911. Such immediate results, however, are usually offset to a great extent before long by reaction inevitable after such an artificial stimulus, as was experienced (although the effect in lowering prices was only beginning to be felt when war broke out) in Canada in 1913-1914, and will again appear when the demand for war supplies abates, and the readjustment necessary after such expansion of credit and expenditure of capital tests the industrial structure (with considerable liquidation), and makes certain a sound basis before further progress is possible."

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1915.

Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	143.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9
2. Animals and meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	151.7	154.4	161.4
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	131.0	145.1	143.6	153.7	158.0	156.0	149.7
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	125.5
6. Textiles.....	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	168.9	171.8	180.5
8. Metals and implements:—																										
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	108.8
10. Building materials:—																										
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.1	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.3	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5
12. Drugs and chemicals.....	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	102.1	100.2	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.0	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3
13. Miscellaneous:—																										
(a) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4	161.9
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	131.7	136.9	135.6
(c) Sundry.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.3	113.1	108.5	116.6
All commodities.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1	148.0

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THE RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES.

"At the end of 1914 the general level of wholesale prices, as shown by the index number based on quotations of 272 commodities, was somewhat higher than a year before, but had receded from a higher point reached in September when the index number stood at 141.3 as compared with 137.6 in December. But many materials as well as foodstuffs were already advancing under an increasing demand for war supplies and a growing scarcity in some lines formerly imported from enemy countries or other markets from which supplies were unobtainable during war. Grains rose steeply until February, there being a good export demand and considerable speculation, the latter due largely doubtless to the uncertainty of the Russian wheat crop being marketed in western Europe, owing to the entry of Turkey into the war and the closing of the Straits at Dardanelles. Cheese, butter and eggs were in demand for export and fish markets had recovered. The demand for apples, canned vegetables and other products was improving while beans and dried fruits were rising steeply owing to short supplies. Potatoes, however, were cheap and plentiful. Wool and woollen goods, leathers, and some metals were beginning to rise steeply. New Brunswick lumber was also high and in good demand. Chemicals were upward, especially carbolic acid. Raw Furs were becoming firm as trade conditions improved. The cotton market was also improving and prices firmed rapidly as a great demand for various military purposes developed in addition to a better domestic demand in the United States. But it was the rise in materials for war supplies which showed the greatest and steadily increasing strength. Spelter rose from 6c to 30c per lb. in

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY MONTHS, 1910 TO 1915.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

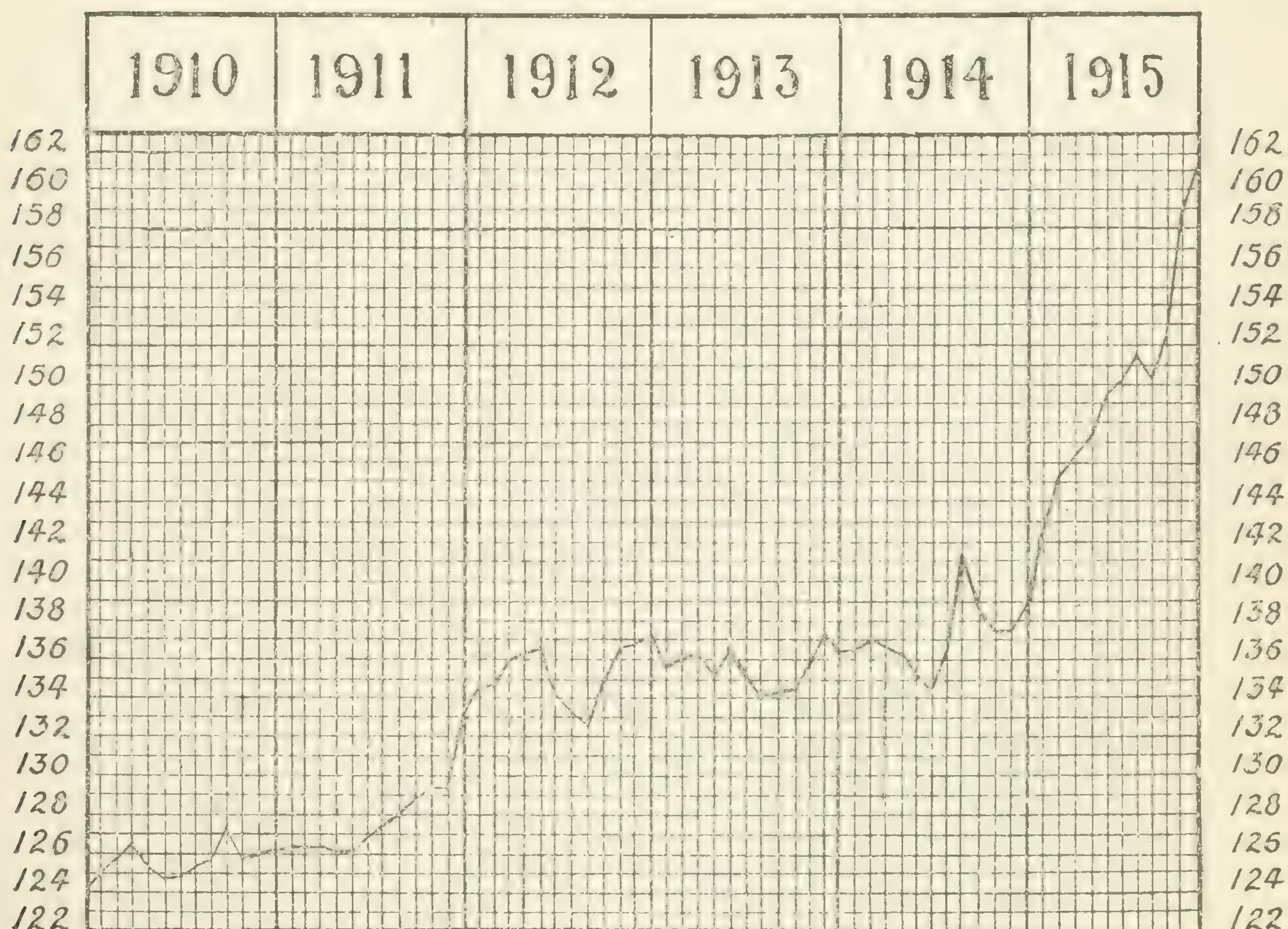


TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914 AND 1915.
Average prices 1890-1899—100.

	1914												1915													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5	191.7	210.9	209.3	204.0	200.2	188.3	191.2	179.4	159.5	161.1	170.0	173.3	186.9
II.—Animals and Meats	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3	177.9	176.5	181.0	185.4	195.2	193.6	195.0	201.3	186.2	187.3	184.9	188.3	187.2
III.—Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.5	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4	177.5	173.4	163.1	160.7	147.0	142.2	141.2	141.6	149.5	172.1	180.5	189.6	161.4
IV.—Fish.....	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	150.3	151.4	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0	160.0	160.0	154.0	145.2	148.2	143.3	137.9	143.8	151.6	151.9	153.7	155.2	149.7
V.—Other Foods:— (a) Fruits and Vegetables..	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1	115.1	117.1	116.2	114.7	116.2	118.6	103.5	111.4	114.0	122.2	152.2	156.6	110.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4	133.4	141.4	143.1	143.9	143.3	144.1	138.8	140.1	140.6	133.9	135.3	137.4	139.7
VI.—Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5	126.1	132.7	136.7	145.5	145.5	143.3	153.4	156.8	153.0	160.6	161.6	163.3	149.2
VII.—Hides,Leather, Boots and Shoes	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.5	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8	178.1	181.6	186.2	179.5	176.1	176.1	176.3	179.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	180.5
VIII.—Metals and Implements:— (a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9	112.6	112.8	131.8	140.4	143.9	171.1	176.5	175.8	159.9	155.9	163.0	165.4	152.4
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8	107.5	107.5	108.2	110.6	111.3	111.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.2	114.8	114.8	112.1
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9	108.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	105.8	105.6	106.2	105.8	107.7	109.8	116.7	115.6	108.8
X.—Building Materials— (a) Lumber.....	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1	178.0	178.4	178.4	176.7	176.7	175.2	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.5	174.1	174.5	175.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4	108.2	108.4	110.1	111.2	113.2	114.8	120.3	120.0	118.9	118.9	122.4	123.9	115.9
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass..	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.8	142.9	146.3	148.0	150.4	155.9	158.1	162.1	161.6	160.6	161.7	164.4	169.7	157.1
XI.—House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.9	129.3	131.9	131.9	134.7	135.2	134.9	134.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	139.5	140.5	140.5	136.5
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	133.7	136.4	135.5	134.9	120.1	135.0	149.9	157.7	159.2	165.2	170.6	174.2	175.2	207.8	224.8	227.7	228.1	181.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous:— (a) Furs, raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4	121.8	128.1	133.8	133.8	133.8	142.0	144.0	150.2	153.1	153.1	257.8	279.1	161.9
(b) Liquors and Tobacco...	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9	137.9	140.1	135.3	135.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	136.3	135.1	134.3	134.0	135.6
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	105.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5	113.6	110.8	115.1	113.8	116.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.0	120.9	121.6	123.5	116.6
All Commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1	138.9	142.5	145.4	146.4	147.4	149.4	150.2	151.5	150.3	152.4	158.7	161.1	148.0

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a few weeks and though it receded later was still three times as dear as in normal times owing to the necessity for its use in shell making. Copper, lead, tin and antimony also rose steadily and steeply. Some imported goods such as crockery from England rose owing to greater cost of production and higher freight rates. Glass, formerly obtained in Belgium, was imported from the United States, but at a greater cost.

"As the year advanced, dairy products and some foodstuffs, including sugar, potatoes and canned vegetables, decreased with the approach of summer and prospects for good crops, and finally wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, etc., declined. Animals and meats also averaged slightly lower. The index number, therefore, indicated a slightly lower general level for September but this was nearly ten points higher than the high point of the year before in the same month. In the autumn, however, advances set in for nearly all groups. Grain markets improved, scarcity of live stock developed, the crops of fruits and vegetables were less than in 1914. But the principal advances were in metals, chemicals and other materials, including wool, cotton, silk, flax products, jutes, hides and leather. Iron and steel markets showed steep and repeated advances as great scarcity developed in many lines of steel. Coke advanced in sympathy with the steel markets. Other metals and metal products including many miscellaneous building materials were upward. Stocks of drugs imported before the war were being exhausted and new supplies cost much more in many lines as new sources had to be developed and were often less productive. The demand for explosives also caused scarcity in many lines or in the raw material from which they were produced. By December the index number had risen to 161.1 as compared with 150.3 in September and 138.9 in January and many lines were still advancing steeply.

THE GENERAL MOVEMENT.

"The accompanying table of index numbers from month to month shows the general advance in prices during the past two years and the rise by groups. The highest levels, as compared with the basis period 1890-1899, were reached in Animals and Meats, Grains and Fodder, Drugs and Chemicals, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, while Metals and Miscellaneous Foods were much higher than before the war, all these groups being particularly affected by war conditions. Raw Furs and Lumber showed considerable recessions from the high levels before the war, as the demand was greatly reduced. Metals had been lowered somewhat early in the year by the falling off in industrial demand, but the war demand increased greatly and caused steep rises. Spelter was very high in the summer, but receded somewhat. Metal products raised levels in Miscellaneous Building Materials and in Paints, Oils and Glass. Textiles also advanced steeply, Woollens being particularly high. Fish were on high levels early in the year as dry cod and haddock were up, but receded later and canned lobsters declined. Fruits and Vegetables were low early in the year as a result of good crops in 1914, but less favourable conditions in the 1915 season caused higher prices, especially in potatoes."

RETAIL PRICES.

Appendix A gives the average prices in each of some sixty cities for each year, 1910 to 1915, inclusive, and for the month of December 1900 and 1905, of some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, and coal oil, and the rent of a six-roomed house. The accompanying table summarizes the results in the form of a weekly budget of expenditure for a family of five, in terms of these average prices for each year, and for each month in 1914 and 1915 in terms of the averages of the prices published each month in the *Labour Gazette*.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES	Quantity	*1900	*1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914									
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.						
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 39.8	c. 41.6	c. 44.4	c. 46.4	c. 48.0	c. 48.0	c. 49.0	c. 48.2	c. 48.8	c. 49.4	c. 49.8	c. 50.6	c. 50.2
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	c. 19.6	c. 24.6	c. 26.0	c. 27.8	c. 28.0	c. 29.6	c. 32.6	c. 32.6	c. 32.8	c. 33.0	c. 32.4	c. 33.2	c. 33.6	c. 34.4	c. 35.0	c. 35.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 14.0	c. 14.4	c. 15.7	c. 16.6	c. 17.0	c. 17.3	c. 17.6	c. 17.1	c. 17.1	c. 17.4	c. 17.6	c. 18.0	c. 18.1
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 13.0	c. 13.8	c. 14.4	c. 15.1	c. 16.6	c. 17.0	c. 17.3	c. 17.6	c. 17.1	c. 17.1	c. 17.4	c. 17.6	c. 18.0	c. 18.1
Pork, roast, fresh.....	1 "	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 14.0	c. 14.8	c. 15.4	c. 16.1	c. 17.6	c. 18.0	c. 18.3	c. 18.6	c. 19.9	c. 20.1	c. 20.2	c. 20.3	c. 20.8	c. 21.4
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	c. 21.3	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 33.0	c. 33.2	c. 35.2	c. 36.2	c. 36.6	c. 36.8	c. 37.0	c. 37.0	c. 36.4	c. 37.4	c. 37.2	c. 37.4	c. 38.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 23.8	c. 22.5	c. 24.7	c. 24.8	c. 26.0	c. 25.9	c. 26.1	c. 25.7	c. 25.6	c. 25.5	c. 25.7	c. 26.7	c. 26.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	c. 26.2	c. 28.2	c. 40.6	c. 36.0	c. 35.6	c. 38.4	c. 37.2	c. 37.4	c. 37.6	c. 38.2	c. 37.2	c. 37.2	c. 36.8	c. 37.6	c. 37.4	c. 37.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 32.6	c. 34.3	c. 33.7	c. 45.5	c. 42.6	c. 37.0	c. 24.0	c. 25.8	c. 25.8	c. 26.9	c. 29.5	c. 31.7	c. 35.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	c. 20.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 27.9	c. 31.2	c. 28.1	c. 33.4	c. 35.4	c. 33.3	c. 23.2	c. 25.1	c. 25.0	c. 24.9	c. 24.8	c. 30.1	c. 31.5
Milk.....	6 qts.	c. 36.6	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 49.2	c. 49.8	c. 51.6	c. 55.2	c. 55.2	c. 53.4	c. 53.4	c. 53.4	c. 51.6	c. 51.0	c. 52.2	c. 50.4	c. 54.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 53.0	c. 58.4	c. 58.0	c. 61.0	c. 61.4	c. 61.2	c. 59.0	c. 55.2	c. 52.4	c. 49.8	c. 53.0	c. 58.0	c. 59.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	c. 25.5	c. 27.7	c. 31.9	c. 31.5	c. 31.7	c. 33.9	c. 35.9	c. 35.3	c. 35.5	c. 34.7	c. 32.7	c. 31.2	c. 30.0	c. 31.9	c. 33.8	c. 34.7
Cheese, old.....	1 "	c. 16.1	c. 17.6	c. 18.5	c. 19.2	c. 20.1	c. 20.5	c. 21.3	c. 21.8	c. 21.2	c. 21.4	c. 21.4	c. 21.4	c. 21.1	c. 21.4	c. 21.1	c. 22.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	c. 14.6	c. 15.7	c. 17.5	c. 17.3	c. 19.5	c. 19.1	c. 19.6	c. 19.6	c. 19.2	c. 19.3	c. 19.8	c. 19.4	c. 19.4	c. 19.7	c. 20.1	c. 20.3
Bread, plain white.....	15 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 64.5	c. 60.0	c. 61.5	c. 64.2	c. 63.0	c. 61.5	c. 64.5	c. 64.5	c. 61.5	c. 63.0	c. 64.5	c. 66.0	c. 67.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	c. 25.0	c. 28.0	c. 33.0	c. 32.6	c. 34.0	c. 32.0	c. 32.0	c. 32.0	c. 32.0	c. 33.0	c. 32.0	c. 33.0	c. 33.0	c. 37.0	c. 38.0	c. 38.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 21.0	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 21.5	c. 21.0	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 21.5	c. 21.5	c. 21.5	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 25.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 11.6	c. 11.4	c. 12.0	c. 11.6	c. 11.8	c. 11.6	c. 11.6	c. 11.8	c. 11.6	c. 12.0	c. 13.2	c. 13.2
Beans, hand picked.....	2 "	c. 8.6	c. 9.4	c. 10.8	c. 10.4	c. 11.6	c. 12.4	c. 11.8	c. 11.8	c. 12.0	c. 11.8	c. 12.0	c. 11.8	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 13.4	c. 13.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	c. 9.9	c. 7.7	c. 11.5	c. 13.8	c. 13.5	c. 12.0	c. 12.4	c. 12.6	c. 12.5	c. 13.0	c. 12.9	c. 13.1	c. 13.1	c. 13.5	c. 13.7	c. 13.7
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 12.2	c. 12.9	c. 11.9	c. 12.2	c. 12.0	c. 12.2	c. 12.5	c. 12.2	c. 12.3	c. 12.4	c. 12.9	c. 13.2	c. 13.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 24.0	c. 26.0	c. 23.6	c. 22.8	c. 22.4	c. 22.4	c. 22.4	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 24.4	c. 29.6	c. 31.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 12.0	c. 11.0	c. 10.2	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 10.4	c. 10.2	c. 10.2	c. 10.2	c. 11.6	c. 13.6	c. 14.0
Tea, black.....	1 lb.	c. 8.2	c. 8.3	c. 8.7	c. 8.9	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.1	c. 8.9	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 9.1	c. 8.9	c. 9.1	c. 9.3	c. 9.9	c. 9.9
Tea, green.....	1 "	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.1	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 9.3	c. 9.2	c. 9.1	c. 9.1	c. 9.7	c. 9.4	c. 9.2	c. 9.3	c. 9.4	c. 9.8	c. 9.8
Coffee.....	1 "	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.2	c. 9.3	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 9.5	c. 9.4	c. 9.4	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 10.1	c. 9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 36.0	c. 38.0	c. 40.0	c. 40.7	c. 43.3	c. 42.5	c. 40.2	c. 50.3	c. 50.3	c. 51.3	c. 55.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	c. .7	c. .7	c. .7	c. .7	c. .8	c. .8	c. .8	c. .7	c. .7	c. .8	c. .8	c. .8	c. .7	c. .8	c. .8	c. .8
All foods.....		\$5.480	\$5.956	\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.729	\$7.747	\$7.677	\$7.595	\$7.418	\$7.349	\$7.417	\$7.679	\$7.826	\$7.993
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	c. 39.5	c. 45.2	c. 48.1	c. 48.8	c. 51.9	c. 55.0	c. 54.1	c. 53.8	c. 54.6	c. 52.1	c. 53.2	c. 53.2	c. 53.2	c. 53.4	c. 53.5	c. 53.9
Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	c. 31.1	c. 32.3	c. 35.0	c. 35.0	c. 37.5	c. 38.7	c. 37.1	c. 39.0	c. 38.6	c. 38.4	c. 38.4	c. 39.4	c. 38.0	c. 37.6	c. 37.2	c. 37.8
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	c. 32.5	c. 35.3	c. 39.8	c. 41.4	c. 41.3	c. 42.5	c. 42.9	c. 41.9	c. 41.9	c. 43.8	c. 40.9	c. 41.8	c. 42.5	c. 42.5	c. 42.8	c. 42.6
Wood, soft.....	1 "	c. 22.6	c. 25.5	c. 29.4	c. 30.0	c. 30.0	c. 30.6	c. 32.1	c. 31.6	c. 31.9	c. 34.2	c. 31.7	c. 31.1	c. 31.8	c. 31.3	c. 31.4	c. 31.5
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.1	c. 21.0	c. 23.7	c. 23.9	c. 23.4	c. 23.7	c. 21.4	c. 22.4	c. 24.1	c. 23.5	c. 23.8	c. 23.6	c. 24.1
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.497	\$1.628	\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.901	\$1.897	\$1.907	\$1.929	\$1.866	\$1.866	\$1.890	\$1.886	\$1.885	\$1.899
Rent.....		\$2.367	\$2.685	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.830	\$1.657	\$4.772	\$1.850	\$4.877	\$4.858	\$4.825	\$1.807	\$4.588	\$4.545
Grand total.....		\$9.373	\$10.499	\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.453	\$14.535	\$14.387	\$14.316	\$14.193	\$14.135	\$14.164	\$14.404	\$14.331	\$14.469

*Month of December.

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COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.—(Continued).

COMMODITIES		1914		1915																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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It will be seen that although the cost of staple foods had reached a high level during 1912 and had not declined appreciably in 1913 in the average, still higher levels were reached in 1914 and in 1915. Flour, bread, eggs, butter, cheese, sugar and beans were raised somewhat by war conditions. Meats were up for a time, but eased off till the latter part of 1915. Potatoes were lower during the latter part of 1914 and the first part of 1915 owing to the good crop, but in the latter part of 1915 were advancing rapidly on account of the short crop.

Coal, wood, and coal oil were slightly lower in the average for 1915, than in previous years.

Rents declined steeply in 1914 and the early part of 1915, but began to recover in the latter part of the year. The chief decreases appeared in the western provinces and in some of the larger centres of Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces decreases in rent were few.

THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

Grains and Fodder.

Prices of grain were affected first and to the greatest degree by the outbreak of war in 1914, and did not return to pre-war levels but rose at times to very high points. The crops in various parts of the world were somewhat short in 1914 and the entry of Turkey into the war prevented the large Russian surplus wheat crop from being marketed in western Europe. Prices of all grains began again to advance steeply toward the end of 1914, reaching record levels in February and, after some recession, again in May. Uncertainty as to supplies, shipping, freight rates and war conditions led to considerable speculation, with wide fluctuations in prices on various markets. The reports as to large crops in 1915, due to greater acreage, favourable weather and other good crop conditions caused prices to fall in the summer and autumn. For a time prices were lower than a year before, but, as in 1914, advances set in toward the end of the year.

Animals and Meats.

After rising for a few weeks on the outbreak of war prices of livestock and meats declined to a comparatively low level by the end of 1914. The high prices of feed caused large numbers of hogs to be marketed in Western Canada and cattle also declined considerably. Reports indicated that the demand for meats was considerably curtailed, but an increasing demand for army supplies developed, especially in bacon and other pork products. Sheep, mutton, and poultry were also lower but advanced considerably after the spring months of 1915. The high price of wool caused many sheep to be kept off the market. Toward the end of 1915 hog prices reached record levels again and were still advancing. There was a strong demand from packers for army supplies and the heavy marketing a year before had reduced the number. Cattle and beef prices also advanced considerably toward the end of the year, but not to as high points as in recent years. Poultry prices were much better at the end of 1915 than a year before.

Dairy Products.

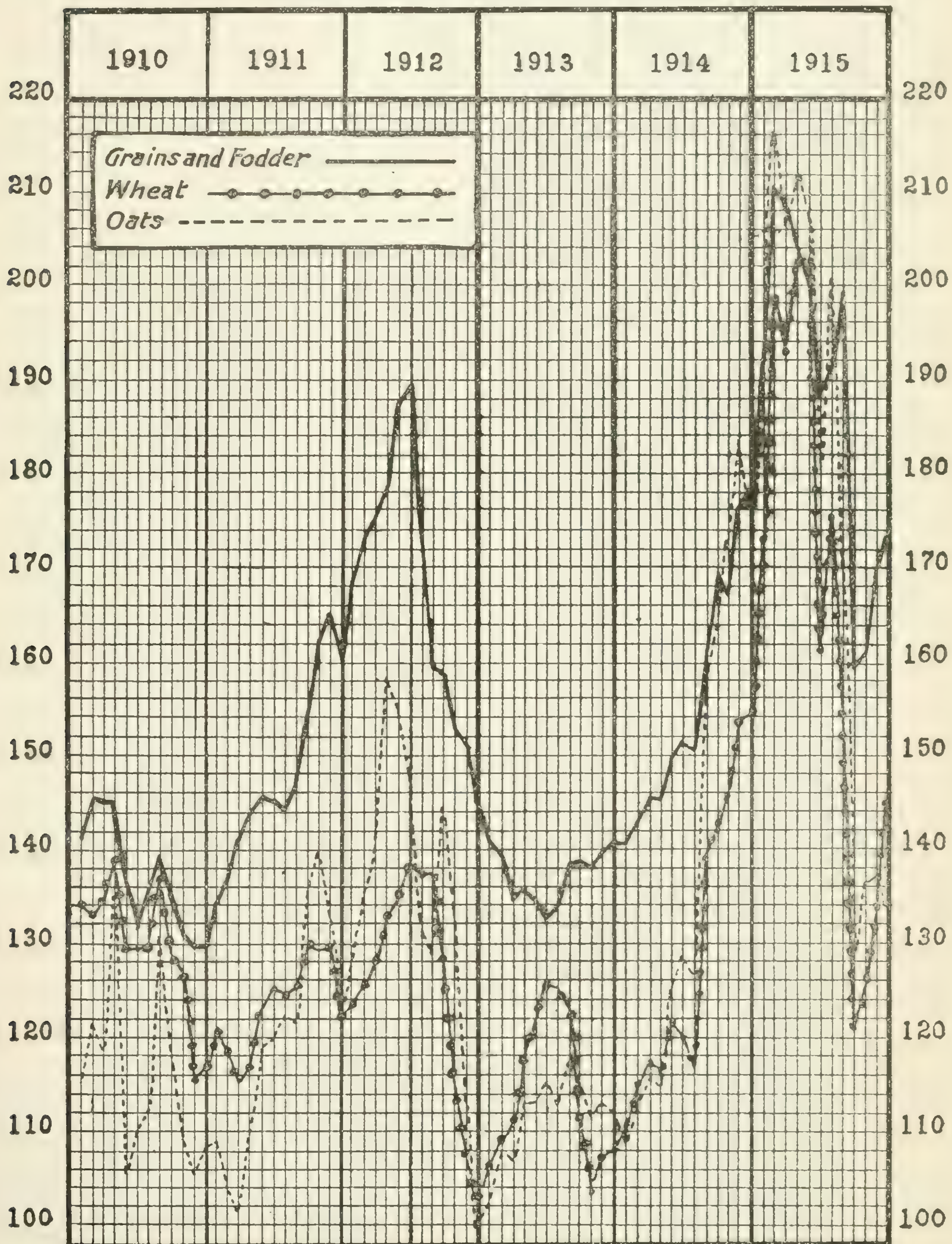
Prices were on higher levels than even the very high records reached in recent years, as a result of an additional demand for cheese, butter and eggs for export to Great Britain under war conditions. Milk, however, was somewhat lower in some parts of Canada, the demand being lighter. Production was considerably increased in all lines of dairy products, particularly in the prairie provinces. The drought in this section in 1914 caused scarcity and dearth of feed so that milk prices were higher at Winnipeg during 1915.

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RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER, MANITOBA WHEAT AND WESTERN OATS, 1910-1915.

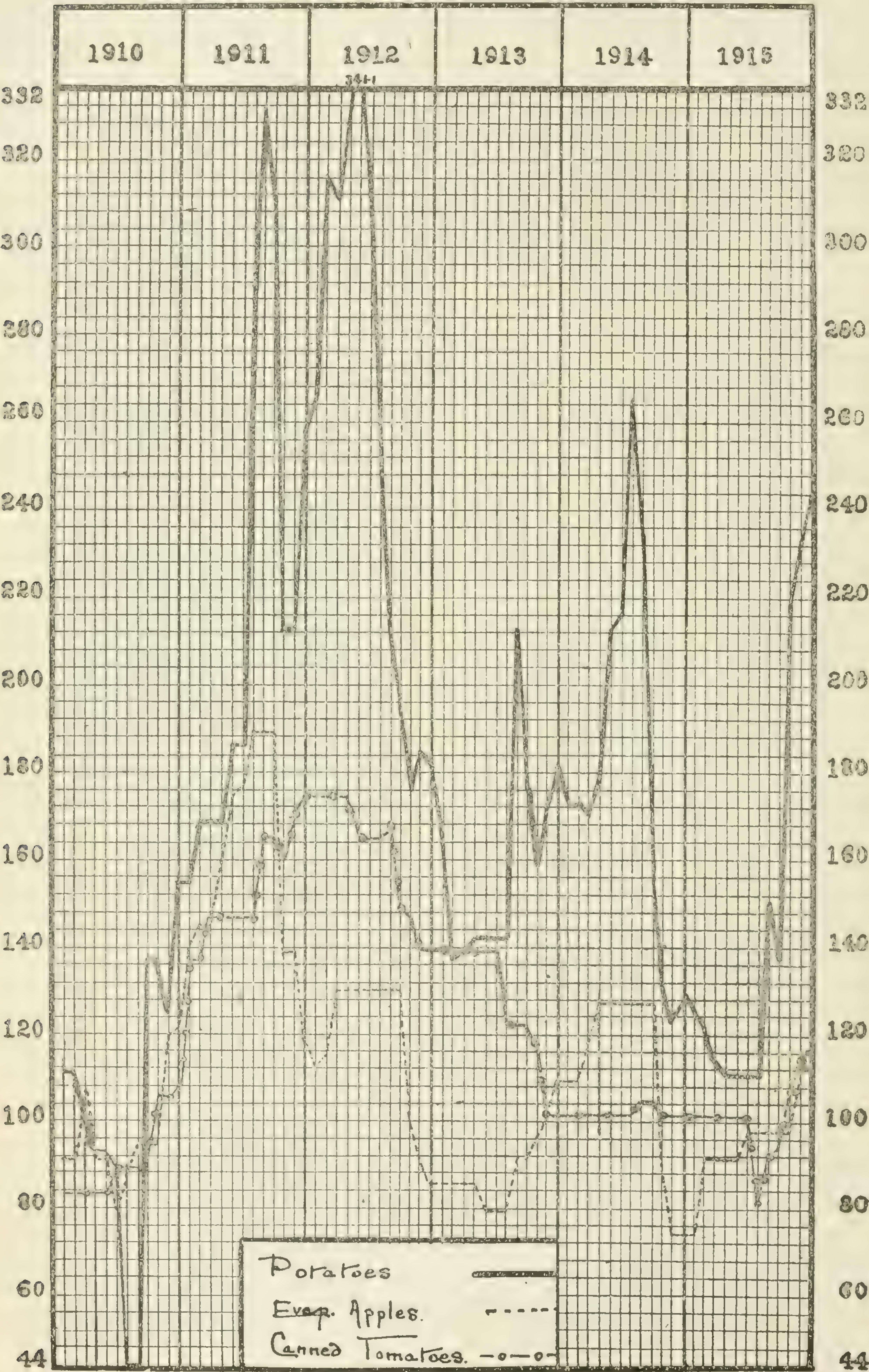
Commodities included: Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, and Ontario Winter, No. 2; Oats, Canada Western, No. 2 and Ontario, No. 2; Barley, Canada Western, No. 3 and Ontario, No. 3; Corn, American, No. 3; yellow; Flaxseed, Northwestern, No. 1; Peas, Ontario, No. 2; Rye, Ontario, No. 2.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, EVAPORATED APPLES AND CANNED TOMATOES.

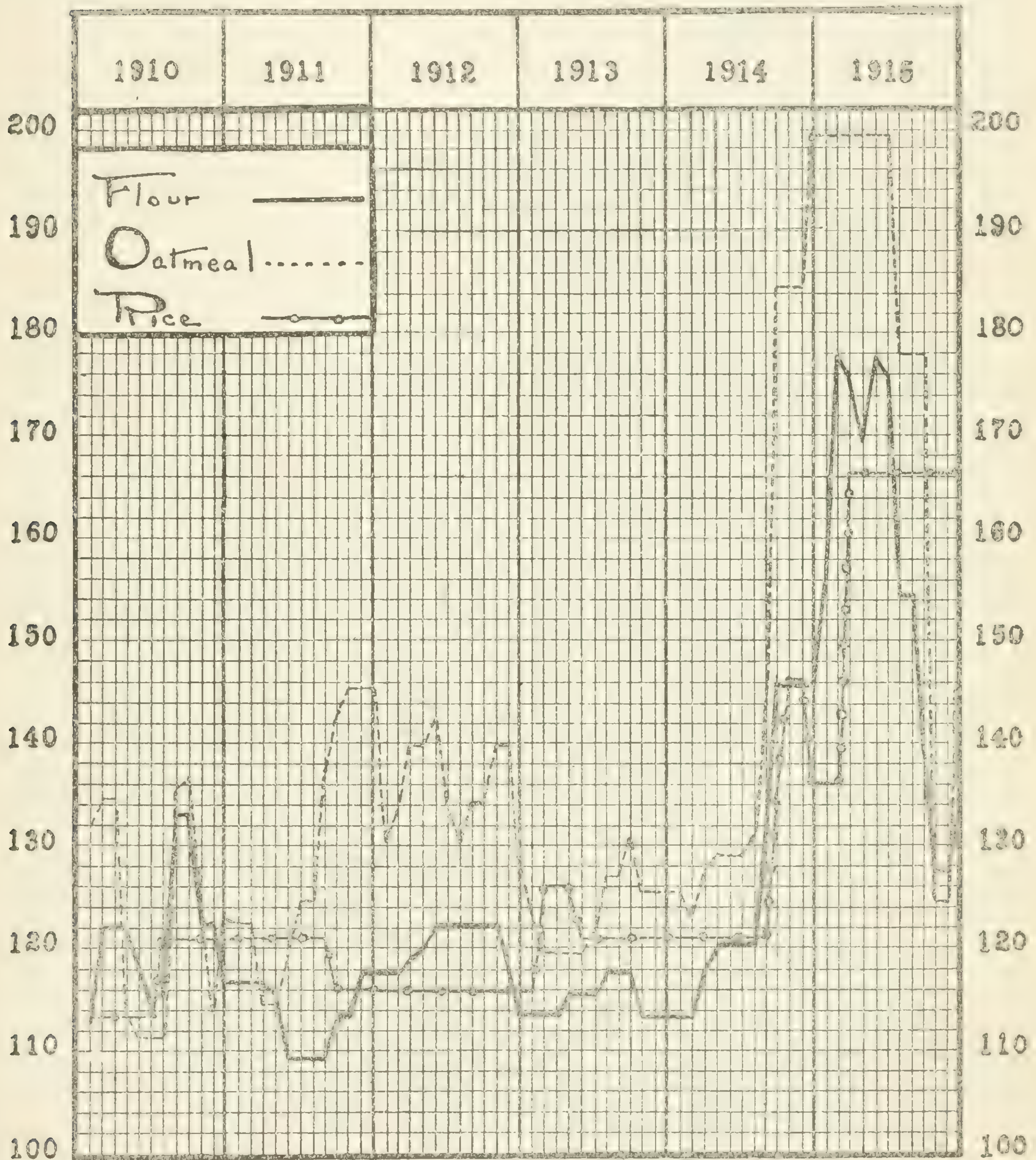
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, OATMEAL AND RICE, 1910-1915.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

*Fish.*

The export market had been depressed by the war in the latter part of 1914 but great improvement appeared and steadily increased, so that during 1915 a very good demand was experienced for cod and other dried fish. Salt fish markets were also strong. Canned lobsters were in better demand in Europe than expected, so that prices did not fall excessively. Canned salmon was in good demand and the relatively small pack of 1914 was disposed of at comparatively high prices. Fresh fish also brought good prices on Canadian markets.

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Other Foods.

Food prices averaged higher at the beginning of 1915 in spite of lower levels for fruits and vegetables as flour, sugar, tea and spices had advanced considerably under war conditions. The index number of fruits and vegetables stood at 115.1 for January as compared with 125.2 for January, 1914. For Miscellaneous Groceries, however, the index number in January, 1915, was 133.4 as compared with 112.9 a year before. During 1915 further advances occurred in flour, tea, beans, dried fruits, rice, tapioca and spices, so that the general level of food prices continued to rise, though flour and rolled oats declined considerably and sugar was somewhat lower in the summer and autumn. Potatoes and canned vegetables had been down to low levels as a result of the good crops in 1914, but advanced steeply in 1915, crop conditions being unfavourable.

Textiles.

The feature of the year was the great advance in wool prices to record levels, owing to the demand for military supplies, clothing, blankets, etc. On the other hand cotton and cotton goods were substantially lower, having declined steeply on the outbreak of war and recovered only partially by the end of 1915, the demand being better than expected and the United States crop curtailed. Silks were also down but recovered considerably. Flax products advanced very steeply as supplies from Russia and Belgium were kept off the markets to a considerable extent. Jute had fallen, but rose considerably as the demand became strong. Floor oilcloth also advanced. The demand for drygoods showed considerable improvement in the latter part of the year, but the military demand for woollen goods and some cotton goods was a very important factor throughout the year.

Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.

Leather goods were in strong demand throughout the year for war material, but the demand for ordinary uses had fallen off considerably in 1914 and did not revive greatly until the close of 1915. Early in the year fairly large orders for military equipment were placed in Canada and created a good demand for leather and for hides. In the autumn again further orders were placed. The demand for army boots created a good trade in sole leather and upper leather, while the domestic boot trade also improved in the last four months of the year. Tanners were handicapped owing to the high cost and scarcity of tanning materials. The very high price of hides tended to curtail the demand for leather early in the year, but in the latter part, as hides had not fallen appreciably, the demand improved. The demand for harness leather, which had been light owing to less buying in western Canada, improved in the latter part of the year with the assurance of good crops.

Metals and Implements.

At the beginning of the year prices of metals and hardware lines were comparatively low, having receded from the high speculative level of September, 1914. Some lines, however, were still high owing to increased demand and scarcity. The industrial demand in Canada had been greatly curtailed and improvement was not expected, owing to war conditions. The demand for metals to be used in the manufacture of munitions was, however, much greater than expected and began to affect the market early in the year. Materials were also required for the manufacture of machines for producing munitions. Antimony, copper, brass, lead, quicksilver, spelter, zinc, solder and tin were chiefly affected

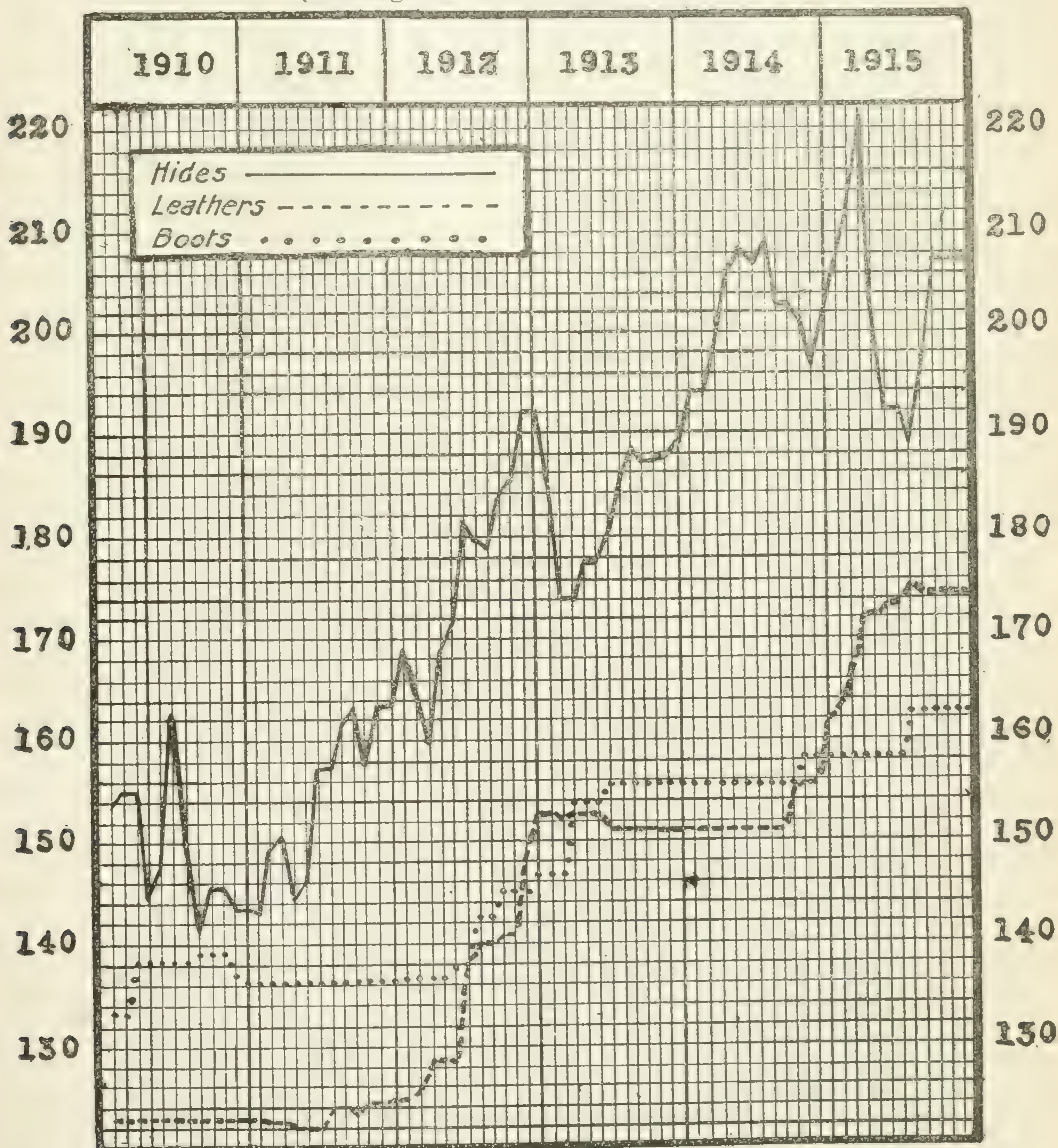
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in the early months of the year, though some lines of iron and steel were also rising. The additional customs duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (and 5 per cent preferential) was also a factor in the market for some commodities. Spelter and zinc rose steeply in the summer but eased off. In the autumn iron and steel began to advance steeply and frequently owing to a great demand, especially in the latter. Iron products also rose rapidly. The other metals were similarly affected. The

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hides: No. 1, Steers'; Calfskins, green; Horsehides; Tallow. Leathers: Jobbing; Slaughter Sole; Harness; Heavy Uppers. Boots: Men's Splits; Men's Box Calf; Women's Dongola.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

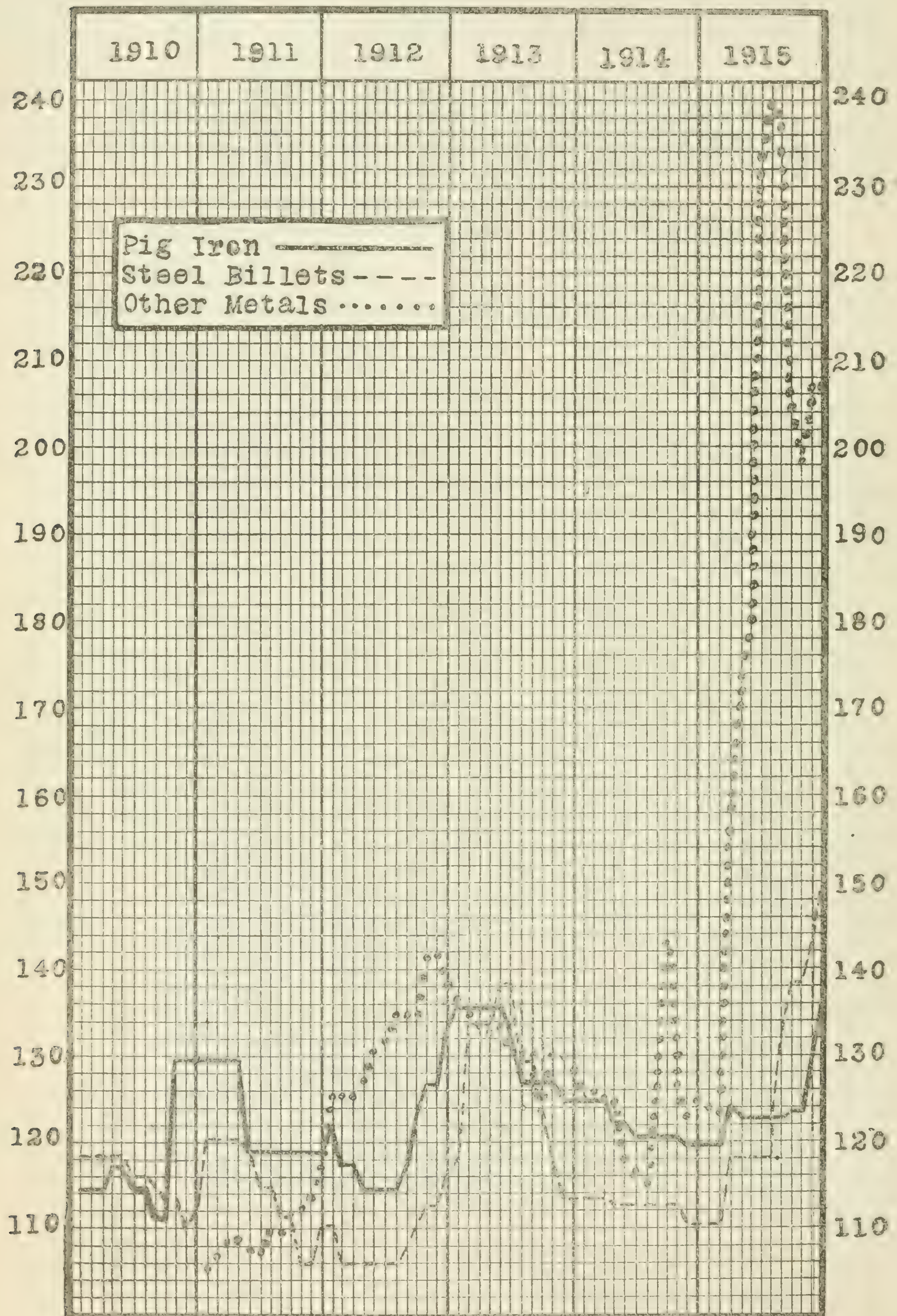


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RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910-1915.

PIG IRON, Nova Scotia; STEEL BILLETS, Nova Scotia; OTHER METALS: Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Tin; Zinc Sheets.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



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index number for the group including 23 lines rose from 112.6 in January to 165.4 in December, but had reached 176.5 in July owing to the high prices of spelter and zinc for a short time in the summer. The Department of Mines reported that the high prices and good demand for metals had a stimulating effect on the metal mining industry in Canada, as well as in other countries, not only causing greater activity in the operation of the already developed deposits, but also later in the year leading to the opening up of old and the exploitation of new deposits. The capacities of steel furnaces were also taxed to the utmost to meet the demand for shell steel.

Fuel and Lighting.

Prices were lower in bituminous and anthracite coal and in coal oil, but prices advanced considerably in coke, gasoline and matches. Calcium carbide was lower in jobber's prices. A lighter domestic demand accounted for the decreases while the strong demand for iron and steel caused coke to advance. Exports of gasoline and crude oil from the United States and the greater demand in America itself for gasoline caused prices to rise steeply in the latter part of the year. Raw materials for the manufacture of matches rose steeply.

Lumber.

Conditions in the lumber market for the year were described in *Canada Lumberman* as follows:—

The history of the year 1915 so far as the lumber trade of Canada is concerned was dominated and controlled almost entirely by the war situation. At the beginning of the year, trade was very slow. The country had scarcely been able to get its bearings, from a commercial and industrial point of view, during the five months which had elapsed since the opening of the war. Lumber producers were in a quandary regarding their woods operations. Banks had discouraged extensive cutting of timber and numbers of the smaller operators were thus kept out of the ranks of the producers. Firms that were in a position to finance their own operations, however, in many cases foresaw that before many months the war would create an abnormal demand for all kinds of timber and for a great many products of wood. They therefore, in many cases, went into the woods on a fairly extensive scale. They were of course justified by events later in the year.

For the first few months of the year lumber trade conditions were unquestionably slow. Shortly after the opening of spring, however, there appeared to be a revival of confidence which spread throughout Canada. The improvement was due almost entirely to the great quantity of money coming into Canada in payment for munitions of war and military supplies required by the Allied Governments. This condition continued until the fall and by that time the amount of money put into circulation throughout Canada had created a much better industrial situation. With the arrival of fall there was added to the improvement caused by war orders a greatly increased feeling of confidence resulting from the abnormal crops which were then assured to Canada.

In the beginning of the year, prices of lumber and timber were very low and they continued so for some months. The improvement which commenced in the spring was gradual and slight until the middle of the fall. Then there came a great wave of optimism flowing out of the conditions above referred to and prices commenced to rise rapidly. Those lines of lumber which were in special demand for military purposes, and especially the lines used for the production of shell boxes led in the advance. Chief among these were spruce and hardwoods, particularly birch. These lines became so scarce on account of the shell box consumption that substitution of other lines became necessary and the price improvement then became more general.

Miscellaneous Building Materials.

Many commodities of this sub-group had declined to lower levels during 1914 owing to the falling off in demand as building operations were curtailed. The scarcity of supplies, however, in some lines had already caused some advances by the end of 1914 as supplies were affected by war conditions. During 1915 these upward movements were gradually accelerated and extended so that various steep advances occurred in some lines. Fire bricks, lead pipe, nails,

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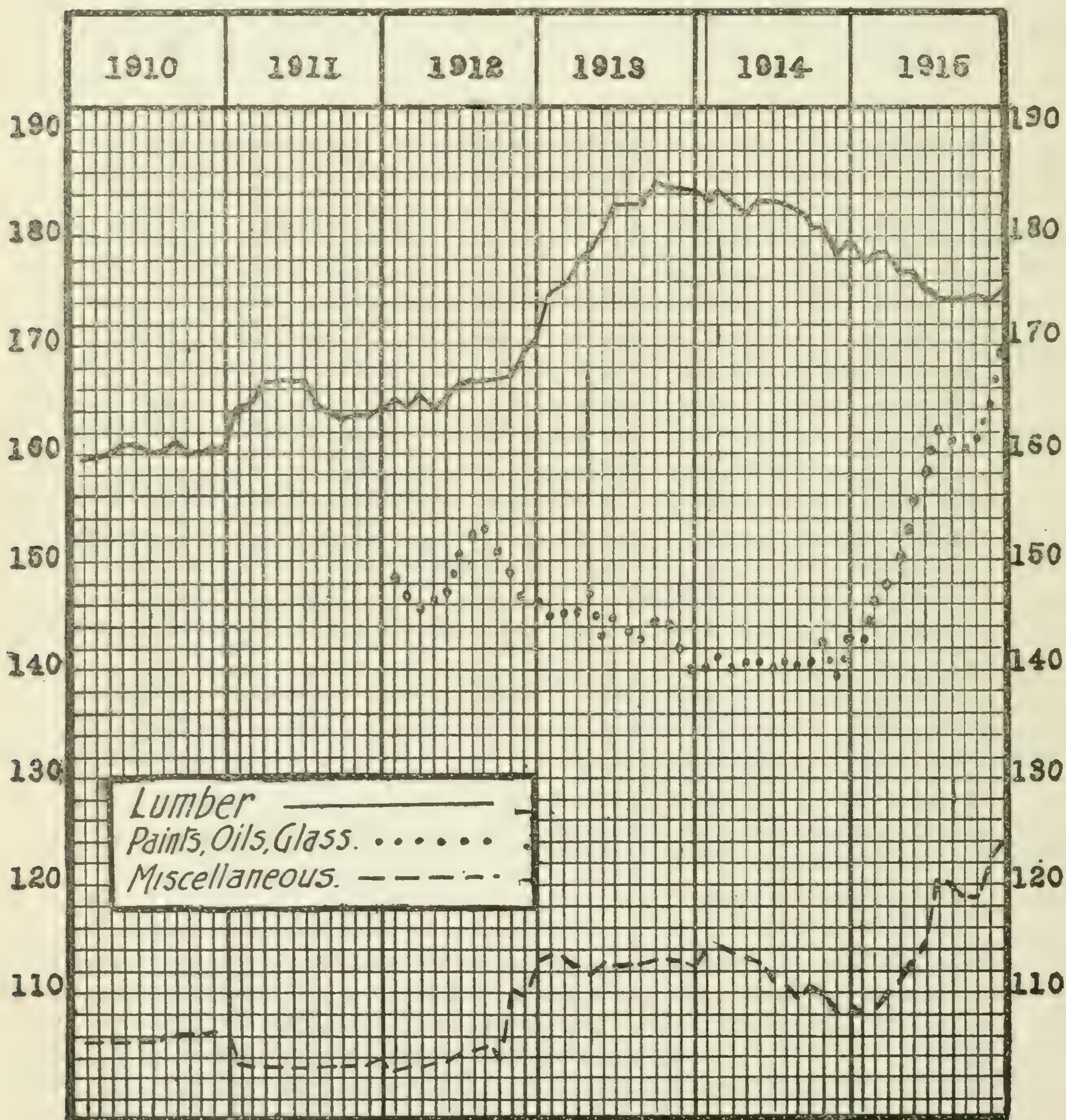
red lead, copper wire, iron wire, wire cloth, and barbed wire fencing were chiefly affected. The index number for the group, which had fallen from 112.7 in 1913 to 111.4 in 1914, averaged 115.9 for 1915, standing at 123.9 in December. Common building bricks, hinges, sash cord and sash weights averaged lower for the year.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Prices had fallen somewhat in 1914, but an upward movement set in toward the end of the year in some commodities owing to war conditions. During 1915

RELATIVE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1910-1915.

LUMBER: Spruce Deals, N.B.; Shingles, N.B.; Pine, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; Lath; Hemlock; Spruce; Oak; Birch; Maple; Fir, B.C.; Shingles, B.C. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS: White Lead; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Benzine; Venetian Red; Paris Green; Prepared Paints; Rosin, white; Shellac; Varnish, furniture; Glue; Window Glass; Putty. MISCELLANEOUS: Bricks, common and fire; Cement; Lime; Plaster of Paris; Pitch; Coal Tar; Soil Pipe; Iron Pipe; Lead Pipe; Red Lead; Nails, cut and wire; Sash Weights; Sash Cord; Hinges; Copper Wire; Iron Wire; Wire Cloth; Wire Fencing.



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this continued and the advance was almost general among the fourteen commodities included. Higher prices for raw materials, especially lead, and an active demand for war purposes in some lines and the cutting off of supplies of colours were the chief factors. Prices were higher for the year in linseed oil, Paris green, prepared paints, putty, rosin, shellac, turpentine, Venetian red, white lead, and window glass. Benzine averaged lower, but advanced steeply in the latter part of the year.

House Furnishings.

Owing to further advances in the price of earthenware and table knives the index number for the group averaged higher than in 1914, which was higher than in 1913. Prices of wooden furniture were steady but iron beds declined. Earthenware advanced owing to higher prices in England and higher costs of transportation. Celluloid handled knives were also much higher. Brooms were slightly lower than in 1914 but advanced again. Sad irons also advanced in common with iron goods.

Drugs and Chemicals.

In this group commodities had shown the smallest advances in prices for some years before the war, but some advances immediately appeared owing to the interruption to supplies from Germany and to higher freights in the case of supplies from South America and other distant sources. The demand for material for explosives was also an important factor in an increased demand for many lines, notably, carbolic acid, glycerine, and caustic soda. New sources of supply were developed and the utilization of raw material, previously unused on account of the low yields, afforded partial supplies in some lines but at higher prices, with the possibility that further development would reduce prices but not to the old levels. The index number for the group stood at 113.3 for 1913, had risen to 135.0 by January 1915, and to 228.1 by December, steep advances having occurred in nearly all lines in March and again in the autumn, with rising markets in many lines at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Raw furs had fallen greatly in price in 1914, but improved steadily during 1915. Malt was higher in sympathy with barley. Tobacco and liquors rose on account of increased excise duties. Pulp and paper prices were high early in the year owing to a considerable demand for newsprint in the latter part of 1914. Later, sulphite pulp became very dear as imports into the United States from Europe were reduced. Sisal binder twine was cheaper than in 1914. Manilla rope was down but advanced steeply toward the end of the year. Gunpowder rose considerably on account of the high prices of chemicals. Raw rubber declined but recovered in the latter part of the year. Soap and starch tended higher.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, giving averages of the months for each year from 1910 to 1915 calculated from the quotations published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* for the sixty cities represented. Some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil and rent for a six-roomed house are included. Similar statistics for December, 1900 and 1905, obtained for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living and published in their report, are also included. Appendix B on prices in other countries gives the available index numbers of prices and abstracts of reports on prices in the United Kingdom, the United States, and many other countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

V. LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1915.

The fifth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, consisting of seventeen chapters, and containing 232 pages, although prepared during the fiscal year, was not issued until some time after the year had closed. The report embodies statistics for the calendar year 1915, and deals with the many activities of the organized labour bodies operating in Canada. The first chapter contains a statement showing the extent to which the members of international and other trade union organizations operating in Canada had, since the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and up to the end of the year 1915, so far as the organizations concerned had reported to the Department, enlisted for overseas military service. The chapter also contains the pronouncements of several representative labour organizations on the war and the attitude adopted regarding the prosecution of the conflict.

ENLISTMENT OF TRADE UNIONISTS.

A table is printed showing in trade groups the number of trade unionists who have enlisted for military service. Of 1883 local branch unions in Canada, 961 reported enlistments of one or more members, the total aggregating 11,972 recruits and 439 reservists, making in all 12,411. The table which follows indicates (1) the name of the organizations, (2) the number of local branches in Canada, (3) the number of members in Canada, (4) the number of local branches reporting enlistments, (5) the number of members who have enlisted, (6) the number of army and navy reservists who returned for duty:

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	Number of Local Branches in Canada.	Number of Members in Canada.	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted.	Reserv- ists.
MINING AND QUARRYING.					
Mine Workers of America, United.....	31	4,253	14	523	23
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	3,329	11	187	4
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	4	800	2	15	.....
Total.....	55	8,382	27	725	27
BUILDING TRADES.					
Asbestos Workers, Inter. Assn. Heat and Frost Insulators..	3	60	1	7	1
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.	62	4,858	38	668	27
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	112	6,310	52	326	12
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	33	1,805	19	280	21
Granite Cutters' International Association.....	6	250	3	11	.....
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Inter- national Union.....	4	49	3	95	3
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal...	6	100	2	15	1
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of...	30	1,290	18	158	13
Plasterers' & Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	13	868	11	191	9
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.....	41	2,170	22	278	5
Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated	13	400	2	19	1
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen..	29	900	15	151	6
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International.....	1	22	1	6	.....
Total.....	353	19,082	187	2,205	99
METAL TRADES.					
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of...	13	800	4	29	.....
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	21	803	16	160	6
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Asso- ciation of.....	15	643	4	41	3
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	1,500	8	39	1
Horseshoers, Journeymen.....	5	190	1	5	.....
Machinists, International Association of.....	64	5,690	39	466	3
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union.....	9	263	4	11	.....
Moulders' Union, International.....	32	1,438	19	273	3
Pattern Makers' League.....	9	486	4	12	.....
Total.....	186	11,813	99	1,036	16
PRINTING TRADES.					
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	402	6	24	.....
Lithographers, Amalgamated.....	3	182	2	12	.....
Photo Engravers' Union, International.....	4	131	2	15	.....
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	21	1,054	15	120	.....
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International....	8	192	5	10	.....
Typographical Union, International.....	45	4,653	39	408	9
Total.....	91	6,614	69	589	9
BOOT AND SHOE AND CLOTHING TRADES.					
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	1,471	7	94	2
Garment Workers of America, United.....	19	2,750	6	9	1
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	745	11	15	.....
Total.....	59	4,966	24	118	3
PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT TRADES					
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	43	1,200	30	100	2
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' Inter- national League.....	29	1,963	20	426	24
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	4,574	17	602	16
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	22	900	11	50	3
Total.....	134	8,637	78	1,178	45

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	Number of Local Branches in Canada.	Number of Members in Canada.	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted.	Reserv- ists.
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.					
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	88	5,759	53	571	11
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	87	5,128	54	80	3
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	84	9,643	61	324	12
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	16	.....	13	204	1
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brother- hood of.....	153	7,000	70	336	23
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	69	2,558	32	205	5
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	60	2,883	41	42	2
Railroad Freight Handlers, No. 14850 (A. F. of L.).....	.....	.....	1	93	20
Total.....	557	32,971	325	1,855	77
OTHER TRANSPORTATION AND NAVIGATION TRADES					
Longshoremen's International Association.....	17	1,601	9	647	3
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	4,803	13	885	49
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	500	3	156	40
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Inter- national Brotherhood of.....	5	150	5	117	.....
Total.....	41	7,054	30	1,805	102
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.					
American Federation of Labour, Newsboys' Protective Union, No. 10952.....	6	195	1	11	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union..	6	237	2	4	1
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of.....	3	150	1	2	.....
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United....	24	1,200	8	83	.....
Carvers' International Association of Wood.....	1	30	1	3	.....
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	21	2,231	12	32	.....
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	4	.....	1	50	.....
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating...	18	1,000	10	73	3
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated...	3	230	2	7	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.....	4	300	2	2	.....
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	1	13	1	6	.....
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada..	5	120	3	6	2
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of.....	1	53	1	14	2
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	75	1	2	.....
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	600	4	9	3
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	640	2	37	2
Spinners' International Union.....	1	50	1	6	5
Steam-Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	.....	.....	4	20	12
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, International....	1	46	1	5	.....
Textile Workers' of America, United.....	2	50	1	8	.....
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	225	1	10	.....
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.....	3	205	1	12	.....
Total.....	123	7,650	53	408	32
NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.					
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of Canada.....	3	300	3	100	.....
Corporation Ouvrière Catholique.....	11	1,118	.....	9	.....
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	46	2,115	28	243	9
Marine Engineers, National Association of.....	16	1,200	1	41	4
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	19	5,500	19	1,000	.....
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	27	5,765	1	3	.....
Stationary Engineers, British Columbia Association of....	4	350	1	12	.....
Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.....	14	615	5	39	3
Textile Workers of Canada, Federation of.....	5	1,420	14
Total.....	145	18,383	58	1,461	16

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	Number of Local Branches in Canada	Number of Members in Canada	Number of Local Branches Reporting Enlist- ments.	Number of Members Enlisted	Reserv- ists.
INDEPENDENT LOCAL BODIES.					
British Columbia Longshoremen and Workers' Association, Vancouver.....				98	11
Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 1., of Toronto.....				350	.....
Canadian Moving Picture Operators, No. 104 of Toronto, (C. F. of L.).....				6	.....
Federal Labour Union, No. 11 (T. & L. C.).....				25	1
Federal Union, No. 17, Berlin (T. & L. C.).....				1	1
Fraternité des Tailleurs de Cuir, Québec.....				5	.....
Labourers' Protective Union, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....				48	.....
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 1, Quebec.....				32	.....
Toronto Printing Pressmen (C. F. of L.).....				6	.....
Railway Storemen's Union, No. 18, Winnipeg (T. & L. C.).....				14	.....
United Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, Toronto, (C. F. of L.).....				7	.....
Total.....				592	13
RECAPITULATION					
Mining and Quarrying.....	55	8,382	27	725	27
Building Trades.....	353	19,060	187	2,205	99
Metal Trades.....	186	11,813	99	1,036	16
Printing Trades.....	91	6,614	69	580	9
Boot and Shoe and Clothing Trades.....	59	4,966	24	118	3
Personal Service and Amusement Trades.....	134	8,637	78	1,178	45
Railroad Employees.....	557	32,971	325	1,855	77
Other Transportation and Navigation Trades.....	41	7,054	30	1,805	102
Miscellaneous Trades.....	123	7,650	53	408	32
Non-International Organizations.....	145	18,383	58	1,461	16
Independent Local Bodies.....	31	4,957	11	592	13
Grand Total.....	1,775	130,509	961	11,972	439

ENLISTMENTS BY LOCALITIES.

A statement is also given showing the enlistments by localities where recruits numbered not less than twenty-five. The trade union branches in the province of Ontario reported approximately 34 per cent of the enlistments and also supplied the largest number of reservists. The city of Toronto supplied 2,137 trade union recruits and 83 reservists, almost one half of the enrolments in the province and about one-sixth of the total reported from all parts of the Dominion. Among the provinces Nova Scotia had the second highest number of enlistments, the miners unions in the Cape Breton coal fields contributing 1,000 to the total of 1,509. The other provinces in order of enlistments stand as follows: Alberta, 1,505; Manitoba, 1,423; British Columbia, 1,348; Quebec, 625; New Brunswick, 496; Saskatchewan, 434; Prince Edward Island, 63. The statement in detail, which is arranged by provinces, running from east to west, the localities being given in order of numerical value of quota, is as follows:

	Recruits.	Reservists.
NOVA SCOTIA—		
Coal Fields of Cape Breton.....	1,000	7
Halifax.....	390	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	119	5
Total for the Province.....	1,509	14
NEW BRUNSWICK—		
St. John.....	392	4
Moncton.....	60	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	44	1
Total for the Province.....	496	7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—		
Charlottetown.....	63	....
Total for the Province.....	63	....
QUEBEC—		
Montreal.....	476	38
Three Rivers.....	72	....
Quebec.....	43	1
Miscellaneous Localities.....	34	2
Total for the Province.....	625	41
ONTARIO—		
Toronto.....	2,137	83
Hamilton.....	324	11
Ottawa.....	229	4
London.....	195	3
Peterborough.....	153	4
Fort William.....	118	17
Brantford.....	92	4
South Porcupine.....	90	....
St. Catharines.....	72	2
St. Thomas.....	60	....
Kingston.....	44	1
Niagara Falls.....	41	1
North Bay.....	39	2
Schreiber.....	39	3
Galt.....	32	1
Lindsay.....	28	3
Miscellaneous Localities.....	622	24
Total for the Province.....	4,315	163
MANITOBA—		
Winnipeg.....	1,208	25
Brandon.....	65	....
Transcona.....	48	5
Dauphin.....	31
Miscellaneous Localities.....	71	3
Total for the Province.....	1,423	33

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	Recruits.	Reservists.
SASKATCHEWAN—		
Regina.....	146	6
Saskatoon.....	111	9
Moose Jaw.....	73	6
Miscellaneous Localities.....	104	6
Total for the Province.....	434	27
ALBERTA—		
Calgary.....	538	15
Edmonton.....	461	13
Lethbridge.....	112	3
Medicine Hat.....	101	3
Canmore.....	60	10
Hillcrest.....	54	....
Stettler.....	36	....
Bellevue.....	32	....
Coalhurst.....	31	2
Coleman.....	27	....
Miscellaneous Localities.....	53	5
Total for the Province.....	1,505	51
BRITISH COLUMBIA—		
Vancouver.....	426	79
Victoria.....	287	7
Fernie.....	215	9
Prince Rupert.....	68	....
Revelstoke.....	65	....
New Westminster.....	48	....
Michel.....	45	....
Mission City.....	28	3
Lady-smith.....	27	2
Miscellaneous Localities.....	139	3
Total for the Province.....	1,348	103
Railroad Telegraphers—(exact locality not specified).....	204	....
Commercial Telegraphers—(exact locality not specified).....	50
Grand total for the Dominion.....	11,972	439

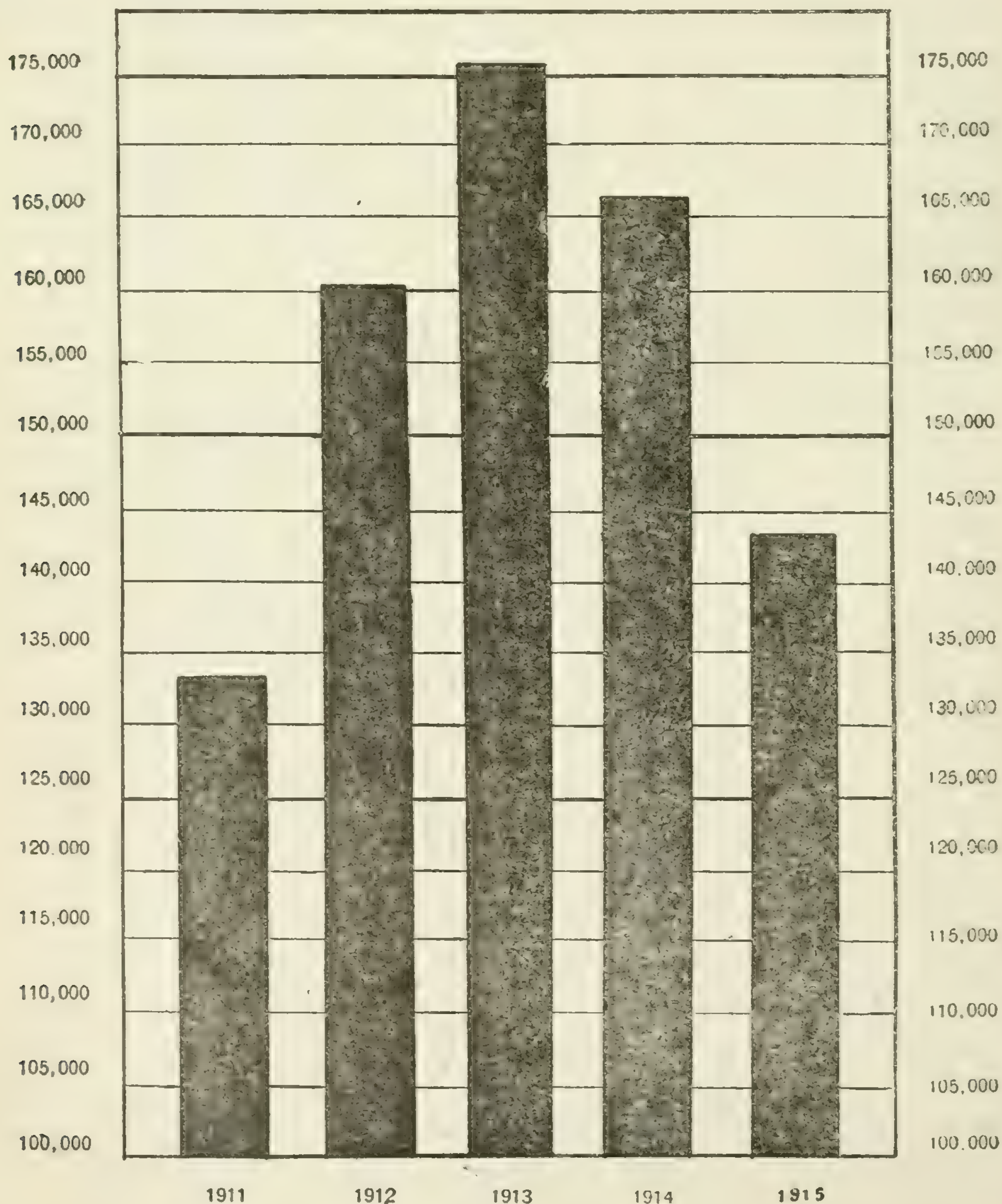
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TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1915.

The report shows that the war has evidently subjected Canadian trade unionism to a severe strain, the returns received for 1915 showing a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members. The total numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1915 stood approximately at 143,343, made up as follows: 1,661 local branches owing allegiance to international organizations, comprising a membership of 114,722; 191 local branches of non-international bodies with a combined membership of 23,664; and 31 independent units with a reported membership of 4,957. These figures as compared with those of 1914, indicate a loss for the year 1915 of 113 local branches and 25,760 members of international organizations; a reduction of five branches of non-international bodies, but a gain of 2,729 in membership; the independent units, a loss of two, but a gain of 211 in the membership reported.

The following chart taken from the report gives the standing of all classes of organized labour in Canada as reported to the Department for the past five years:—

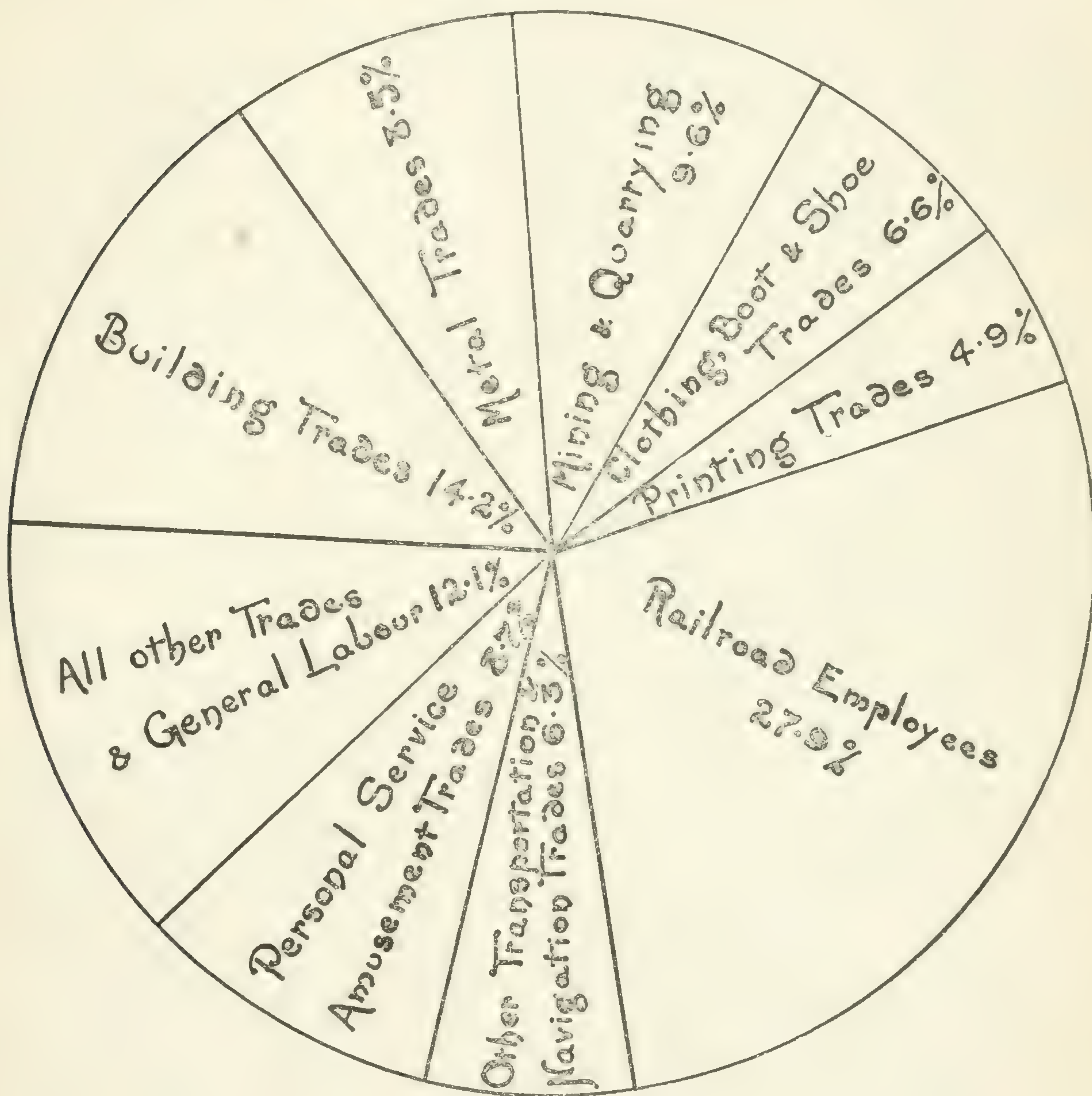
FIVE YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA.



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One other chart is reproduced indicating the relative standing of the various trade groups embraced in trade union membership in Canada.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.



TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA.

At the close of the year 1915 there were 94 international organizations operating in the Dominion, a decrease of eight as compared with 1914. Other trade union central organizations number seventeen, an increase of four during the year. The following tables extracted from the report show (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trade union central organizations operating in Canada.

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International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 6	(b) 499	(b) 195	(b) 23,999
Asbestos Workers, Inter. Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	40	60	1,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	197	237	15,563
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	43	700	1,200	33,267
(d) Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	62	882	4,858	73,256
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	60	150	1,500
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	13	286	800	10,000
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	21	317	803	15,895
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	124	402	9,030
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16	159	1,471	38,529
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United....	24	505	1,200	50,300
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	15	99	643	13,193
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	43	20	770
(d) Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	149	480	7,526
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood....	1	21	30	1,470
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	112	1,791	6,310	187,712
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International..	1	24	80	12,563
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	21	450	2,231	46,269
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	1	.....	.....	15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United....	2	26	160	6,840
(d) Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	2	84	500	74,500
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	4	38	.....	.....
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of.....	33	523	1,805	35,795
(d) Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	930	1,500	203,677
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating....	18	300	1,000	21,000
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	321	145	15,355
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	17	110	3,890
Garment Workers of America, United.....	19	200	2,750	64,471
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	11	114	2,780	122,720
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	123	230	9,070
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	94	300	9,200
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	14	75	975
Granite Cutters' International Association of America....	6	156	250	16,250
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	4	262	49	32,351
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Union of Journeymen.....	5	296	190	5,820
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.....	29	554	1,963	57,962
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.	1	98	75	9,925
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6	209	100	6,400
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	73	41	4,959
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of.....	2	57	40	2,160
Lithographers' of America, Amalgamated.....	3	31	182	3,838
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	17	232	1,601	23,399
(d) Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	87	756	5,128	67,671
(d) Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of...	88	745	5,754	77,305
Machinists, International Association of.....	64	753	5,690	85,227
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	153	119	7,000	10,000
(d) Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	.....	164	120	10,350
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	4	58	255	1,600
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	146	13	11,487
(d) Mechanical Trackmen, International Brotherhood of...	1	3	11	88
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America.....	9	142	263	11,734

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International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	aElse-where.	In Canada.	aElse-where.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	13	425	400	17,600
Mine Workers of America, United.....	31	2,553	4,253	351,443
Miners, Western Federation of.....	20	201	3,329	38,051
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	32	468	1,438	48,562
Musicians, American Federation of.....	40	660	4,574	70,426
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Bro- therhood of.....	30	970	1,290	79,897
Paper Makers', International Brotherhood of.....	10	87	600	3,900
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	9	87	486	8,074
Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of.....	1	69	53	1,600
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada....	5	66	120	3,180
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International..	4	62	131	5,472
Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	27	100	2,800
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Inter. Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada, Operative	13	327	868	20,132
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.....	41	632	2,170	42,162
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	67	75	7,560
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International....	21	328	1,054	33,946
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	5	55	640	4,360
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America...	4	70	800	5,700
(d)Railway Conductors, Order of.....	60	571	2,883	45,841
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	69	513	2,558	27,906
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	195	4,803	75,197
(d)Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	84	787	9,643	120,806
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	23	48	979
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	16	109	.....	(c) 45,000
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	4	56	500	18,500
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International...	1	25	22	778
Spinners' International Union.....	1	20	50	2,150
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	9	45	600	5,400
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical.....	22	478	900	17,100
Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America, International.....	1	8	46	1,244
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America.....	1	2	6	67
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	8	114	192	4,686
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen..	29	185	900	8,100
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	2	54	40	1,760
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	3	194	68	9,032
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	265	745	11,255
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	5	475	150	56,850
Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	200	50	19,950
Tile Layers' and Helpers' Inter. Union, Ceramic, Mosaic & Encaustic.....	4	56	91	2,709
Timber Workers, International Union of.....	1	40	50	4,950
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	3	35	225	3,900
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter- national Union of America.....	2	20	63	1,193
Typographical Union, International.....	45	680	4,653	61,391
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	3	53	205	4,795
Totals.....	1,661	26,341	113,122	2,860,265

(a)Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.
(b)Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30,1915, 110 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 21,887 locals, as well as five departments, forty-four state branches, 673 city centrals, and 489 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,321 charters for 23,098 affiliated bodies, representing a membership of 1,946,347.
(c)Includes members in Canada.
(d)Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

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Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or Affiliations.	Member- ship reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 1,313	(a) 71,419
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 58	(b) 7,028
Barbers' Professional Union.....	1	89
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	4	350
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	3	300
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	14	615
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	27	5,765
Canadian Federation of Musicians.....	.....	25
Canadian Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	4	250
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	46	2,115
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	5	1,420
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	19	5,500
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia.....	5	1,500
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	1	35
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	6	2,186
La Corporation Ouvrière Catholique de Trois-Rivières.....	11	1,118

(a) Includes charters issued to forty-eight trades and labour councils, three provincial federations of labour, and thirteen federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,249 local unions, 1,128 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 121 were affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 71,419.

(b) The Canadian Federation of Labour has four organizing bodies in affiliation, viz: the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, three lodges with 300 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, nineteen lodges with 5,500 members; Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, eighteen lodges with 1,400 members; and the Canadian Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, with four local branches and 250 members. The remaining sixteen unions are affiliated direct, and comprise 878 members, making the total membership 7,028.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report contains figures showing the distribution by provinces of the 1883 local branches of international and non-international organizations. Ontario has the largest number of branches of international unions, there being 691 located in the province. Quebec stands in second place with 236, and British Columbia has 194. The other provinces rank as follows: Alberta, 144; Manitoba, 130; Saskatchewan, 111; New Brunswick, 75; Nova Scotia, 72; Prince Edward Island, 4. The 191 non-international local branches are divided as follows: Ontario, 63; Quebec, 43; Nova Scotia, 35; British Columbia, 20; New Brunswick, 12; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 5 each; Prince Edward Island, 3. The province of Quebec has 23 of the 31 unaffiliated or independent bodies; of the remaining eight Ontario and Prince Edward Island have three each, while two are located in British Columbia.

ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The statistics given in the report show that nearly one-half of the local trade union branches is found in twenty-two cities, and these branches comprise over forty per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal, as in 1914, stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but the proportion of branches reporting was not as good as in some other localities. Toronto, with a reduction of thirteen branches, still retains second position. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of branches in locality, number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported:—

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CITIES.	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Montreal.....	126	37	10,767
Toronto.....	110	62	13,273
Winnipeg.....	80	38	5,813
Vancouver.....	58	39	4,557
Hamilton.....	55	19	2,907
Ottawa.....	54	32	2,658
London.....	43	27	1,725
Edmonton.....	43	28	1,954
Quebec.....	41	15	2,783
Calgary.....	37	24	1,769
Victoria.....	36	13	1,378
Fort William.....	27	13	790
Regina.....	27	17	844
Halifax.....	25	14	1,301
Saskatoon.....	23	14	514
Moncton.....	22	15	1,587
Lethbridge.....	22	15	1,209
St. John.....	21	17	1,978
St. Thomas.....	21	15	1,441
Brantford.....	21	9	383
Peterborough.....	21	9	335
Moose Jaw.....	20	10	901
Totals.....	933	482	60,867

BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES.

A table is furnished showing the expenditure on account of benefits paid during the year 1915 by the various central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the international bodies 81 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements for 1915 amounted to \$14,565,365, an increase of \$1,727,378, as compared with the amount paid in 1914. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits.....	\$7,628,676.
Strike benefits.....	3,208,604.
Sick and Accident benefits.....	1,840,459.
Old Age Pensions.....	1,226,305.
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	661,323.

Four of the non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total expenditure amounting to \$8,370.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES.

A new feature of the report is a statement showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1915 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$128,671, and being paid on account of the following benefits:—

Death benefits.....	\$19,649
Unemployed benefits.....	30,435
Strike benefits.....	1,824
Sick benefits.....	53,303
Other benefits.....	23,465

The tables showing the expenditures in detail are reproduced from the report:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions.
American Federation of Labour.....			\$ 8,190		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	\$ 5,814		13,860	\$ 53,605	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	28,975		1,347	59,097	
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	217,523		3,140		\$ 217,955
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....			1,500		
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....			3,000		
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.....	8,800		80,998		
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	6,150		56		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	16,650		210	(a) 94,990	
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....			50,349		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	15,450				
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	300		700	190	
Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	100	782		322	
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1,900				
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	(a) 351,688		196,545		
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International.....	575				
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	279,746	119,275	50,898	207,579	
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	11,975			17,135	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....			20,000	2,823	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....			100,000		
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....			2,500		
Electrical Workers and Operators, International Brotherhood of.....	29,134				
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....		460,203		424,000	702,008
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....			5,626		
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	10,000		5,211		
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	400				
Garment Workers' of America, United.....			4,586		
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....			185,161		
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	69,411				
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	100		11,439		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	33,042		(b) 285,604		
Halibut Fishermen's Union of the Pacific.....	871	241		(c) 339	
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	9,000				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' Inter. League of America.....	65,145		61,436	95,621	
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	9,450		4,000	16,440	
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6,683				
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	600	130	2,275		
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International.....	1,640		2,101	2,135	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	6,300		13,549		
Longshoremen's Association, International.....			5,924		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	1,956,740			142,225	9,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 883,974		4,231		
Machinists, International Association of.....	64,192		116,495		

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.	2,000	.....	32,000	.....	.....
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. America.	4,775	.....	23,435	.....	.....
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.	9,495	.....	10,260	.....	.....
Mine Workers of America, United.	.....	.....	1,259,515	.....	.....
Miners, Western Federation of.	19,254	.....	11,392	90,125	.....
Moulders' Union of North America, International.	(a) 76,840	32,030	189,761	138,819	.....
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.	(a) 163,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pattern Makers' League of North America.	6,700	15,589	5,139	(e) 9,999	.....
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.	2,525	11,783	1,239	.....	.....
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.	3,900	.....	5,980	10,993	.....
Piano Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International.	2,900	1,250	.....	1,500	.....
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Inter. Asso. of the United States and Canada, Operative.	36,500	.....	600	.....	.....
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.	48,597	.....	81,250	151,599	.....
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	10,575	.....	26,074	.....	.....
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.	16,203	.....	46,193	.....	.....
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, Inter. Brotherhood of.	.....	.....	30,000	400	.....
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.	1,372	.....	53,000	.....	.....
Railway Conductors, Order of.	1,042,000	.....	1,893	285,975	.....
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.	204,188	.....	27,655	(a) 6,700	.....
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.	1,329,823	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.	114,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Union of America, International.	(d) 15,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinners' International Union.	.....	20,000	5,000	.....	.....
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, International.	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.	9,575	.....	355	.....	.....
Stove Mounters' International Union.	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen's Union of North America.	138,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	12,848	.....	6,400	21,180	.....
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.	.....	.....	17,800	.....	.....
Textile Workers of America, United.	3,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....
Timber Workers, International Union of.	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers' International Union.	1,650	.....	.....	6,728	.....
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.	400	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Typographical Union, International.	249,600	.....	82,238	.....	297,340
Upholsterers' International of North America.	.....	.....	2,351	.....	.....
	7,628,676	661,323	3,208,604	1,840,459	1,226,303

(e) Includes tool benefits of \$1,965.

(a) Includes disability benefits.
(b) Includes lockout benefits.
(c) Includes shipwreck benefits.
(d) Includes shipwreck and accident benefits.

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Local Branches of International Organizations.	Death Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
American Federation of Labour, Federal Labour Union No. 14850.				250	
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.	4,614	11		863	1,010
Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.					30
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.	150	45		45	75
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.	300	510		350	50
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.		550			95
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.		125		1,037	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.		105		1,401	50
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.				395	
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United.				75	100
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.		270			
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.	1,100	1,755	40	621	687
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.		361		185	1,198
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.	1,100		500	2,171	243
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.					105
Garment Workers of America, United.		250	20	121	
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.				11	
Hot Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' International Union.	50				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International League.		645		551	380
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.					150
Lithographers' Amalgamated.		155		100	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.		435		1,624	1,120
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.		185		1,082	645
Longshoremen's International Association.	325			1,818	40
Mine Workers of America, United.	1,124	16,543		8,476	800
Miners, Western Federation of.	880	27	250	3,398	539
Machinists, International Association of.	1,040	76		485	850
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union.		20		45	
Moulders' Union, International.	100	733	25	1,445	50
Musicians, American Federation of.	200	10		630	35
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.	10	227		444	1,196
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.	2,225			70	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.	650	40		400	50
Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, United Association of.	100	25	560	1,395	1,190
Pattern Makers' League.	250			155	268
Photo Engravers' Union, International.	200	28	216	168	10
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.		50			100
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.		25		50	50
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.		87		30	
Quarry Workers' International Union.				50	108
Railway Conductors, Order of.	150	50		228	2,788
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.		453		5,000	4,834

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Local Branches of International Organizations.					
	Death Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Other Benefits.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....		560		282	17
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	50		15	411	202
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	1,300	100			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	200	2			30
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of.....	1,450	430		9,662	1,897
Seamen's Union, International.....	982		48	380	25
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....				25	163
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....		30		120	50
Typographical Union, International.....	56	4,972		3,904	1,404
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....				730	7
Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Inter. Alliance of.....		22	125		10
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	75			208	
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....				232	
Wood Carvers, International Association of.....		77			35
Local Branches of Non-International Organizations.					
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.....				429	35
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....				35	25
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....				350	80
Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.....					10
Steam and Operating Engineers, Canadian Union of.....					92
Independent Local Bodies.					
British Columbia Longshoremen and Workers' Association, Vancouver.....				24	
Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 1, of Toronto.....	150	300			
Federal Union, No. 20, Berlin (T. & L. C.).....			25		
Labourers' Protective Union, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....					
National Union of Tinsmiths and Roofers, Quebec.....	20				87
United Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, Toronto.....		140		70	60
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 1, Quebec.....	440			204	40
Ship Labourers' Society, Section No. 5, Quebec.....	53			32	
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	300			1,270	
Totals.....	19,614	30,435	1,824	53,303	25,465

VI. REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1915.

There were 43 trade disputes recorded as in existence during 1915, five of which were carried over from 1914. This was the lowest number of disputes recorded for any one calendar year since the Department began in 1901 a compilation of statistics on this subject. The year 1914 held the previous low record, with a total of 44 strikes. In the 43 disputes of 1915, 96 establishments were concerned and 9,140 employees affected, with approximate time losses of 106,149 working days.

A comparison of the statistics for 1915 with those for 1914 shows a decrease from 205 to 96 in the number of establishments affected; in the case of employees involved, an increase from 8,678 in 1914 to 9,140 in 1915; and in the estimated loss of time in working days a decrease from 430,054 in 1914 to 106,149 in 1915.

The number of disputes begun in 1915 was 38, five disputes being carried over from 1914, namely: (1) machinists at Amherst, N. S., (2) moulders at Smith's Falls, Ont., (3) sheet metal workers at Toronto, (4) moulders at Owen Sound, and (5) brewery workers at Montreal. In these five disputes five establishments and 129 employees were affected; the time losses for 1915 were placed at 22,992 working days.

The metal trades, with 13 strikes, suffered more severely than any other trade group; the disputes in this group affected 2,842 employees and time losses numbered 40,812 working days. The printing trade group, in which trade 21 employees were affected, was the group showing the smallest number of employees affected.

Regarding the disputes numerically by provinces, Ontario heads the list with 16, other provinces ranking as follows:—Nova Scotia, 8; Quebec, 5; British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 4; Alberta, 4; New Brunswick, 1.

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A table below shows the yearly record of trade disputes since 1901, when the Department began the collection of these statistics. It will be observed that the record for 1915 was the lowest of any year since 1901, not only in the number of disputes, but as to all other points mentioned, save only as to number of employees concerned.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA, 1901-1915.

Year.	Number of Disputes	No. of estab- lishments concerned	No. of Employees affected.	Time losses in working-days
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	98	475	30,094	2,018,740
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

There were approximately 9,140 employees directly involved in trade disputes in Canada during 1915. Three of the disputes affected respectively 2,500, 2,000 and 1,125 employees. In the matter of time losses, one dispute occasioned a loss of 15,000 working days, five disputes caused a loss of 38,775 days, eight disputes entailed a loss of 25,492 days and six disputes accounted for a loss of 12,188 working days. There were three disputes unsettled at the end of the year, affecting 168 employees and effecting a loss of 15,309 working days. A table is given below showing the number of employees affected by trade disputes in 1915.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES).

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Under 25 employees.....	12	24	174	9,600
25 and under 50 employees.....	8	23	294	25,492
50 and under 75 employees.....	6	21	347	12,188
75 and under 100 employees.....	1	1	80	6,640
100 and under 125 employees.....	4	5	414	3,040
125 and under 150 employees.....	3	3	406	7,014
200 and under 250 employees.....	3	8	600	3,400
250 and under 300 employees.....	1	1	250	1,250
350 and under 400 employees.....	1	1	350	1,400
600 employees.....	1	1	600	15,000
1,125 employees.....	1	1	1125	5,625
2,000 employees.....	1	2	2000	8,000
2,500 employees.....	1	5	2500	7,500
Total.....	43	96	9140	106,149

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TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

From the viewpoint of working days lost to employees involved in the trade disputes of 1915 there was a great improvement over the previous year, there being only 106,149 working days lost in 1915 as against 430,054 in 1914, although the number of employees affected in 1915 exceeded by 432 the number involved in 1914.

The following table shows the magnitude of disputes according to employees affected:—

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE OF TIME LOSSES.

Limits of groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days
15,000 days.....	1	1	600	15,000
10,000 and under 10,500 days.....	1	1	57	10,208
7,500 and under 8,000 days.....	1	5	2,500	7,500
7,000 and under 7,500 days.....	1	1	35	7,140
6,500 and under 7,000 days.....	1	1	80	6,640
5,500 and under 6,000 days.....	1	1	2,125	5,625
3,000 and under 3,500 days.....	1	1	13	3,087
2,500 and under 3,000 days.....	1	1	140	2,660
2,000 and under 2,500 days.....	2	3	2,126	10,394
1,500 and under 2,000 days.....	2	2	156	3,704
1,000 and under 1,500 days.....	7	18	676	8,321
500 and under 1,000 days.....	6	23	439	4,199
250 and under 500 days.....	8	16	696	3,834
100 and under 250 days.....	5	9	301	2,402
Under 100 days.....	2	5	26	126
Unsettled at end of year.....	3	8	168	15,309
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

The class of industry most affected by trade disputes during 1915 was as stated, the metal trades, there being 13 strikes. In these 13 disputes, 15 establishments were concerned, involving 2,842 employees, whose total loss of time is estimated at 40,812 working days. Workers placed under the heading of Miscellaneous Trades were affected by seven disputes, in which 14 establishments were concerned and 330 employees affected to the extent of 4,263 working days lost. Six disputes occurred in the mining industry, through which 4,332 miners were affected, whose loss of time through these disputes amounted to 16,794 working days. Workers engaged in transport service were involved in four disputes to the number of 1,140, whose total approximate loss of time is calculated at 19,360 working days.

The table below shows the trade disputes of 1915 classified according to industries affected, together with establishments concerned, employees affected and the estimated loss of time to these employees.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Trade or Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mining.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
Building.....	4	21	157	16,600
Metal.....	13	15	2,842	40,812
Printing.....	1	10	21	903
Clothing.....	4	5	180	2,540
Textile.....	1	1	50	450
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	3	11	88	4,427
Transport.....	4	8	1,140	19,360
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	7	14	330	4,263
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

As stated on a previous page, Ontario, with 16 disputes, leads the provinces with respect to number of strikes, New Brunswick, with only one strike, being at the foot of the list, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, however, were untroubled by strikes during the year. In the matter of time losses, Ontario again heads the list with 34,711 working days lost to employees through trade disputes. British Columbia comes next with 26,513 working days lost, Nova Scotia next with 24,025 days lost, and Quebec with 15,362 days lost. The following table shows the disputes classified by provinces:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia.....	8	14	3,821	24,025
New Brunswick.....	1	2	100	600
Quebec.....	5	9	2,738	15,362
Ontario.....	16	34	1,123	34,711
Manitoba.....	4	14	107	830
Alberta.....	4	14	355	4,108
British Columbia.....	5	9	896	26,513
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Differences between employers and their employees over the question of wages were responsible for 26 out of the 43 trade disputes recorded during 1915. In the 26 disputes, 5,118 employees were affected with loss of time estimated at 62,527 working days. Eleven of these disputes arose as a result of the refusal of employers to grant increased wages; 11 were caused through employers reducing the wages of their employees; two were due to a reduction in wages accompanied by other changes in working conditions, one as a result of a demand on the part of employees for increased wages and other changes and one to secure the adoption of a minimum wage scale. The following table shows the classification of trade disputes according to causes:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or object of dispute.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Increase in wages.....	11	20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	11	27	924	38,807
Reduction in wages and other changes.....	2	2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....	3	3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons.....	2	2	1,205	12,265
For shorter and other changes.....	1	1	13	3,087
Increase in wages and other changes.....	1	1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	40	720
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	1	2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....	1	1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	9	36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

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METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

With regard to the methods of settlement of the various disputes, it will be observed from the following table that 11 of the disputes were either indefinite in their outcome or remained unsettled at the close of the year. The settlement of 11 of the other disputes was brought about by negotiation between the parties concerned. Six disputes were settled by mediation and in six others settlements were affected through employees accepting the terms of their employers. In five cases, the striking employees left the establishments where the disputes arose and obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the disputes classified according to the different methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1915.

Method of Settlement.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	6	11	5,633	33,989
Negotiations between parties.....	11	36	780	7,562
Replacement of strikers.....	2	2	180	3,380
Work resumed on employers' terms.....	6	9	804	5,840
Work resumed pending final settlement.....	2	10	71	579
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	5	12	194	19,969
Unclassified, indefinite and unsettled.....	11	16	1,478	34,830
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The result in the majority of the disputes in which a settlement was reached was in favour of the employers, the number resulting thus being 16. Fifteen of the disputes, however, resulted in favour of the employees, while in six other cases the result was either indefinite or the dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year. In six disputes a compromise was effected. In fifteen disputes resulting in favour of the employees, 52 establishments were concerned, 7,332 employees were affected and there were time losses amounting to 45,651 working days. The table on the following page classifies the trade disputes according to causes and results.

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TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Alleged Cause or Object of Dispute.	In favour of employees.			In favour of employers.			Compromise.			Indefinite, unsettled.			Total.		
	No of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Increase in wages.....	5 14	3,264	11,770	2 2	300	1,000	3 3	185	1,695	1 1	43	129	11 20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	2 10	655	15,275	4 7	99	12,145	2 3	110	910	3 7	60	10,477	11 27	924	38,807
Reduction in wages and other changes.....	..	..	..	2 2	262	2,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....	1 1	140	1,960	2 2	185	4,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons.....	1 1	1,125	5,625	1 1	80	6,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2	1,205	12,265
For shorter hours and other changes.....	..	..	..	1 1	13	3,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	13	3,087
Increase in wages and other changes.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	100	900	1 1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists.....	..	..	..	1 1	40	720	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	40	720
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	2 40	5,980	1 2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....	..	..	..	1 1	35	7,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	6 26	2,148	11,021	2 9	196	2,954	1 1	60	420	..	..	..	9 36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	15 52	7,332	45,651	16 26	1,210	39,987	6 7	355	3,025	6 11	243	17,486	43 96	9,140	106,149

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STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

Tables printed on the following pages, contain statistics of strikes and lock-outs in existence in Canada during 1915 and during each of the previous fourteen years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1915, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:—

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DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Mining:—</i> Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S..	Increase in wages.....	Men returned to work on question being referred to conciliation.	Indefinite.....	June 24	June 28	1	43	129
Coal Miners.....	Westville, N.S..	Increase in wages.....	Conciliation Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act agreed upon and men returned to work.	In favour of employees....	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	1	350	1,400
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.	Employment of particular persons	Special precautions taken.....	In favour of employees....	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	1	1,125	5,625
Asbestos miners..	Thetford Mines, Que.	Increase in wages.....	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	In favour of employees....	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	5	2,500	7,500
Coal miners.....	Lovettville, Alta.	Increase in wages.....	Men agreed to terms offered prior to strike, which meant partial increase.	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	1	114	1,140
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Additional remuneration for pushing coal cars excessive distance.	Negotiations between parties....	In favour of employees....	Nov. 3	Nov. 9	2	200	1,000
					Total....	.....	11	4,332	16,794
<i>Building:—</i> Plumbers and steamfitters.	Victoria, B.C....	Reduction in wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	Feb. 16	5	28	8,429

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DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Building—(Con.)</i> Plasterers and plasterers' labourers.	Toronto, Ont...	Employment of particular persons and recognition of union.	Dispute not officially "declared off" but work where strike occurred completed.	In favour of employers...	Mar. 17	June 22	1	80	6,640
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Brandon, Man.	Reduction in wages.....	Employees accepted reduction.....	In favour of employers....	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	1	14	56
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Employers' refusal to sign new agreement.	Employers signed new agreement and men returned to work.	In favour of employees...	June 1	Aug. 6	11	35	1,475
					Total...	.....	21	157	16,600
<i>Metal:—</i> Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S....	Reduction in wages.....	No formal settlement, but a number of men enlisted, others sought work elsewhere. Strike-pay was discontinued by the Union.	In favour of employers....	May 11 1914	April 30 1915	1	8	816
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Majority of former employees left locality and financial support from Union ceased.	In favour of employers....	May 1 1914	July 31 1915	1	57	10,208
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont....	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Men secured work elsewhere; strike-pay discontinued.	In favour of employers....	June 25 1914	Aug. 31 1915	1	35	7,140

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Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	No agreement dropped.	reached—strike Indefinite.....	Oct. 6 1914	May 10 1915	1	16	1,744
Ironworkers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Increase in wages.....	Strikers returned to work at old rates.	In favour of employers....	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	1	100	400
Ironworkers.....	Montreal, Que..	In sympathy with members of International Brotherhood of Ironworkers on strike in United States.	Work completed and company not affected.	In favour of employers....	April 23	May 31	1	45	1,395
Iron moulders...	Peterborough, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Compromise arrangement mutually satisfactory reached and strikers returned to work.	Compromise.....	July 12	Aug. 18	1	10	310
Labourers.....	Sault Ste. Marie Ont.	Reduction in wages and employ- ment of particular persons.	Men returned to work at reduced rates; persons objected to dismissed.	In favour of employers....	July 15	July 21	1	250	1,250
Boilermakers, iron- workers and helpers.	Halifax, N.S....	Demand for a minimum wage scale	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Aug. 2	.....	2	40	5,980
Metal workers....	New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.	Result of misunderstanding.....	Matter referred to a Board of Con- ciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	In favour of employees....	Aug. 16	Aug. 20	2	2,000	8,000
Machinists.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	Protest against employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions.	Employees' demands acceded to....	In favour of employees....	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	1	55	275
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont....	Refusal of employers to abide by award of Conciliation Board in favour of employees.	Employees accepted amended sche- dule of wages.	In favour of employers....	Nov. 2	Nov. 23	1	126	2,394
Iron workers.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Increase in wages and fortnightly pay-day.	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Dec. 21	.....	1	100	900
					Total....	.....	15	2,842	40,812

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Printing:—</i> Job Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Employers refused to sign new agreement.	Employers signed agreement granting demands. Wages increase to become effective on November 1.	In favour of employees....	Mar. 3	April 22	10	21	903
					Total....	.....	10	21	903
<i>Clothing:—</i> Cloak and suit makers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Strikers demanded regular hours, Saturday afternoon off, all work to be piece work, finishers and pressers wages to be increased and a union shop.	Agreement signed granting all demands.	In favour of employees....	April 9	April 19	1	28	224
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Employment of non-unionists....	Places of strikers filled and employers continued to maintain an "open shop."	In favour of employers....	June 2	June 23	1	40	720
Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Reduction in wages and for a union shop.	Men secured work elsewhere and strikers' places filled.	In favour of employers....	June 21	Sept. 25	1	12	996
Boot and shoe workers.	Fredericton, N.B.	Reduction in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.....	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	2	100	600
					Total....	.....	5	180	2,540
<i>Textile:—</i> Weavers.....	Peterborough, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Partial increase granted.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 14	1	50	450
					Total....	1	50	450

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Food and Tobacco Preparation:—	Brewery workers.	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours; minimum wage scale and recognition of union.	Strike understood to have terminated though no formal settlement reported.	In favour of employers....	June 15 1914	Sept. 30	1	13	3,087
Bakers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Reduction in wages.....	Several firms reduced wage scale; others continued to pay full rates pending new agreement.	In favour of employees....	April 8	April 14		9	55	275
Cigar makers....	Edmonton, Alta.	Reduction in wages.....	Majority of strikers left locality and most of the others secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers....	Aug. 6	Oct. 29		1	20	1,065
				Total.....				11	88	4,427
Miscellaneous Trans- port:—										
Longshoremen ..	Vancouver, B.C.	Reduction in wages of certain classes of longshoremen.	Restoration of conditions obtaining before wage reduction.	In favour of employees....	Mar. 2	Mar. 31		1	600	15,000
Longshoremen...	Victoria, B.C....	In sympathy with strikers at Vancouver.	Strike called off on adjustment of dispute at Vancouver.	In favour of employees....	Mar. 15	Mar. 31		1	140	1,960
Coal Handlers....	Halifax, N.S....	Increase in wages.....	Partial increase granted.....	In favour of employees....	Sept. 1	Sept. 12		5	200	1,800
Freight handlers.	Sarnia, Ont....	Increase in wages.....	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers....	Sept. 15	Sept. 18		1	200	600
				Total.....				8	1,140	19,360

DETAILED LIST OF TRADES DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915—*Concluded.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>									
Waiters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Lock-out following demand for an increase in wages.	Employers agreed to employ union waiters at lunch counter; some of former employees returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employees...	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	1	14	70
Cooks & waiters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dismissal of white men and employment of Chinese.	Places filled by women, members of the union, at union rate of wages.	In favour of employees...	Mar. 22	April 8	1	9	144
Bag makers.....	Berlin, Ont....	Increase in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.....	April 21	April 27	1	21	105
Paper makers....	Donnacona, Que.	In sympathy with strike in progress in United States.	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employers....	June 24	July 19	1	140	2,660
Cooks, waiters and waitresses.	Winnipeg, Man.	Employees demanded a six-day week instead of seven.	Strikers secured work elsewhere and their places were filled.	In favour of employers....	Sept. 9	Sept. 18	8	70	560
Waiters.....	Toronto, Ont....	Second reduction in wages.....	Men returned to work pending a final adjustment.	Indefinite.....	Oct 1	Oct. 21	1	16	304
Printing - room employees.	Ottawa, Ont....	Concerning a question of discipline	Amicably settled.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	1	60	420
				Total....			14	330	4,263

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MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-15.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
5,000 employees and upwards..	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	1	1	19
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	2	2	60
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	1	1	76
250 and under 500 employees	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	1	2	146
100 and under 250 employees	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	9	10	278
50 and under 100 employees	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	9	8	256
25 and under 50 employees	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	14	7	312
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	7	12	326
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....	37
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
100,000 and over.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	.....	22
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	12
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	.....	25
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	7	1	1	30
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	3	2	1	38
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	2	5	100
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	3	2	123
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	8	11	221
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	5	7	170
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	3	7	173
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	4	4	191
Under 100.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	8	2	214
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	5	10	6	2	5	3	200
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.

MONTH.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	14	70
February.....	2	6	128	8,829
March.....	6	18	864	24,703
April.....	4	12	149	1,999
May.....				
June.....	5	15	270	5,980
July.....	2	2	260	1,560
August.....	5	7	3,535	22,070
September.....	3	14	470	2,960
October.....	4	8	2,680	9,394
November.....	4	6	481	4,269
December.....	2	2	160	1,320
Total.....	38	91	9,011	83,154

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

MONTH.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	6	6	143	3,945
February.....	7	11	262	4,450
March.....	12	28	1,026	23,637
April.....	13	34	421	8,044
May.....	7	11	279	7,120
June.....	10	24	488	6,810
July.....	9	23	569	6,778
August.....	11	27	3,681	19,091
September.....	8	24	589	5,836
October.....	7	12	2,754	11,313
November.....	6	13	549	6,037
December.....	4	9	228	3,088

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DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-15.

The following table shows the number of disputes in various groups of trades during each of the last fifteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	....	5	2	4	2	2	....	4	3	....	....	35
Mining and quarrying.....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	7	3	1	116
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	12	4	394
Metal and shipbuilding.....	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	14	13	273
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	....	3	1	....	53
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	32
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	....	1	45
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	5	4	158
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	2	3	77
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	....	3	5	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	23
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	1	4	136
Miscellaneous.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	4	7	71
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	....	....	93
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1915.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past fifteen years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	4	8	92
Prince Edward Is.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
New Brunswick.....	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	2	1	67
Quebec.....	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	9	5	312
Ontario.....	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	20	16	694
Manitoba.....	3	8	.....	1	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	2	4	83
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	16	4	1	.....	29
Alberta.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	4	4	81
British Columbia.....	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	2	5	143
Interprovincial.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	15
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	2,621	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	188	3,821	42,673
Prince Edward Is.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	65
New Brunswick.....	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,180	1,485	65	150	134	872	2,362	230	100	11,044
Quebec.....	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	4,534	2,738	92,947
Ontario.....	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	1,269	1,123	94,763
Manitoba.....	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,567	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	193	107	16,233
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	188	12	.....	2,804
Alberta.....	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	1,077	355	12,856
British Columbia.....	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	1,175	896	71,624
Interprovincial.....	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	.....	.....	32,225
Total.....	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	8,678	9,140	377,234

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DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1915.—*Concluded.*

Province.	TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.															Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	
Nova Scotia.....	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	10,683	21,025	1,463,523
Prince Edward Is..	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	855
New Brunswick...	639	5,993	16,741	.....	22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	2,780	600	271,099
Quebec.....	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,751	167,277	15,362	1,333,941
Ontario.....	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	166,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	72,183	34,711	1,902,797
Manitoba.....	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	23,501	4,219	830	201,200
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	800	486	10,622	.....	11,116	3,569	70	.....	27,023
Alberta.....	.....	1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	17,167	4,108	339,052
British Columbia...	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	155,675	26,513	2,681,522
Interprovincial.....	315,000	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	13,500	.....	.....	2,491,250
Total.....	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,016,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	430,054	106,149	10,712,262

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TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-15.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
1914.....	430,054
1915.....	106,149
Total.....	10,712,262

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CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-15.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last fifteen years:—

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	9	12	590
Against reduction in wages....	12	7	5	6	8	....	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	12	13	114
For decrease in hours.....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	....	3	7	7	1	1	75
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	1	....	136
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	2	2	64
For increase in wages and other changes.....	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	3	1	88
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	3	8	2	....	48
Against employment of non-unionists.....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	2	1	100
Against discharge of employees.	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	2	....	80
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	....	3	4	2	2	....	3	36
Unclassified.....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	10	10	188
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-15.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1915, inclusive:—

RESULTS.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.															
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	17	15	469
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	11	16	528
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	7	6	215
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	9	6	307
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	44	43	1,519

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 469 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 528 disputes, and 215 resulted in compromises.

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TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

Trade or Industry.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days.			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Total		
	No. of disputes.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.		
Mining.....	5 10	4,218	15,654	1	1 114	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 11	4,332	16,794
Bu. lding.....	1 4	14	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 21	157	16,600
Metal.....	4 5	2,405	9,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 15	2,842	40,812
Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	21	903
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3 128	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5	180	2,540
Textile.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 50	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	50	450
Food and Tobacco preparation...	1 9	55	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 11	88	4,427
Transport.....	1 1	200	600	1	5 200	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8	1,140	19,360
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	2 2	35	175	2	9 130	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 14	330	4,263
Total.....	14 31	6,927	26,685	7 19	622	5,194	5 5	331	6,222	1	1 600	15,000	12 31	352	35,779	3 8	168	15,309	43 96	9,140	106,149

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TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Alleged cause or object of dispute.	5 days or less			6-10 days.			11-15 days.			16-20 days.			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Indefinite.			Total.		
	No of disputes.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.		
Increase in wages.....	8 13	3,428	11,204	3	7 364	3,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	2 13	69	331	1	2 100	600	1	1 16	304	1	1 600	15,000	5	5 111	14,143	1	5 28	8,429	11 27	924	38,807			
Reduction in wages, other changes	1 1	250	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 12	996	..	..	..	2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 140	2,660	..	..	..	1	1 45	1,395	..	..	..	3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons	1 1	1,125	5,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 80	6,640	..	..	..	2	1,205	12,265
For shorter hours, other changes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 13	3,087	..	..	..	1	13	3,087
Increase in wages, other changes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 100	900	1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 40	720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	720
Demand for minimum wage scale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 40	5,980	1	2	5,980
Jurisdictional.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 35	7,140	..	..	..	1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	2 3	2,055	8,275	3 10 158	1,204	..	2	2 135	2,538	..	..	..	2 21	56	2,378	..	..	..	9 36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	14 31	6,927	26,685	7 19 622	5,194	..	5	5 331	6,222	1	1 600	15,000	12 31	352	35,779	3	8 168	15,309	43 96	9,140	106,149			

VII. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1915.

The tables on the following pages contain in statistical form the information received by the Department relative to industrial accidents occurring in Canada during the calendar year, 1915. The table on the page immediately following these remarks gives information as to 836 workpeople either killed or fatally injured while employed at their calling; also as to 4,949 serious accidents to employees. It is not intended that these figures should be regarded as comprising all industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion during the past year. There are considerable classes of accidents not reported to any authority, Dominion, provincial or local, and for information as to which, when the accidents become known, the Department must look to other than official sources. The sources of trustworthy information on the subject are, however, continually increasing, as also is the disposition of the various authorities at present engaged in the collection of these statistics to assist this Department in its efforts to secure a comprehensive and reliable view of the situation for the Dominion at large. The methods employed by the Department in this collection are mentioned in the closing paragraph of these pages. From other tables it will be observed that the accident record for 1915 falls considerably below that for 1914, the decrease being 545 for fatalities, or about 40 per cent, and 352 or 6.6 per cent in the case of injured persons. So large a decrease in the fatality record is gratifying in many ways; the figures for 1914, it will be remembered, increased those showing the loss of life occasioned by a disaster in which 189 miners and by a further great disaster in which 172 steamship employees died. Aside from this point the decreases in fatal and non-fatal accident victims occurred chiefly, it may be noted, in the trades which continued during 1915 to be comparatively inactive, namely railway and building construction, steam railway service, public and civic employees. War conditions also considerably affected the callings indicated and affected in a remarkable degree during the first six months of 1915 the situation in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades as indicated by the falling-off in the number of accidents reported for this period. The increased activity in the metal trades during the last half of 1915 is reflected in the increased number of accidents in that direction.

An analysis of the tables shows that the greatest number of industrial fatalities occurred under the heading of Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries, the number recorded being 169; Steam Railway Service follows with 117; Agriculture with 94; Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades with 86; Lumbering 53 and Navigation with 50 fatalities. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades lead in the number of non-fatal accident victims with 1,259, followed in order by Steam Railway Service with 1,093; Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries with 969; Miscellaneous Skilled Trades with 229 and Miscellaneous Transport with 218. An analysis of the tables from the point of view of causes is interesting. The table relating to Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries shows the chief cause of accidents in mines and quarries was falling coal, earth, rock-ore and timber. In this industry 27 workers were killed and 152 injured by mine and ore cars and 27 workers were asphyxiated by gas, powder and smoke fumes. In Steam Railway Service, 28 employees of Canadian railways were killed by being run over by locomotives and cars and 23 were killed by being struck by locomotives; 220 were injured by falling objects and 162 others were injured by falling from locomotives and cars. In the Agricultural industry 18 people were killed by falling from vehicles; 18 were either killed or fatally injured by being kicked, bitten and otherwise injured by horses and cattle; forty-

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five farmers and farm hands were injured by farm machinery, implements and tools. In the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, 22 workers were killed as the result of a fall; 21 were electrocuted and 11 were fatally crushed by falling material. Falling material was also responsible for 372 workers being injured; 310 were mangled by machinery and 135 were injured by falls. In the Lumbering industry 17 workers were killed by falling trees and 60 injured by lumber-mill machinery. Under the heading of Navigation 23 employees were recorded as being drowned and 17 were injured by falls.

The information here tabulated has been, as stated above, gathered from many sources and chiefly from the press, the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* and various federal, provincial and municipal bodies, to the officials of which the Department is indebted for much prompt and courteous co-operation in these matters, the authorities chiefly concerned being the following, viz:—the Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia; the Provincial Factory Inspector of New Brunswick; the Bureau of Mines of Quebec; the Bureau of Mines and the office of the provincial Inspector of Factories of Ontario; the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba; the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan; the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta; the Department of Mines and the provincial Inspector of Factories of British Columbia.

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915.

Industries and Trades.	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		TOTAL	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Agriculture.....	2	8	6	7	6	6	12	7	6	7	9	9	7	10	10	18	9	18	12	27	8	16	7	8	94	141
Fishing and hunting.....	5	4	2	8	7	9	4	10	10	8	5	5	3	3	2	9	6	12	4	11	4	6	2	6	26	118
Lumbering.....	10	74	29	70	5	76	11	64	30	87	15	95	12	80	12	78	8	70	13	95	9	84	15	96	169	969
Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	14	15
Railway and Canal Construction.....	1	12	2	6	6	12	4	14	2	15	8	16	3	13	4	24	4	14	5	33	1	13	2	16	42	188
Building trades.....	4	55	4	64	3	60	6	86	6	74	16	96	7	101	14	117	4	122	5	133	8	202	9	149	86	1,259
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.....	7	7	1	3	15	15	8	8	9	9	11	11	12	12	1	8	3	16	1	7	1	15	2	12	9	123
Woodworking Trades.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	18
Printing and Allied Trades.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Clothing.....	6	6	5	5	4	4	1	1	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	10	3	3	4	4	8	1	3	1	1	66
Textile.....	2	3	2	13	2	7	2	2	2	12	2	3	2	6	6	11	9	9	1	10	5	14	3	6	20	96
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	9
Leather.....	5	70	11	80	5	93	3	65	8	71	10	60	6	95	14	92	12	100	18	111	10	123	15	133	117	1,093
Transportation—	1	4	1	2	7	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	8	6	6	1	3	3	3	6	6	4	51
Steam Railway Service.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	12	4	3	3	1	9	7	7	13	5	4	3	4	2	1	2	50	40
Electric Railway Service.....	1	17	1	13	9	9	2	11	4	18	2	15	5	28	2	17	3	15	3	24	1	21	7	30	30	218
Navigation.....	15	28	9	9	1	14	23	23	3	5	2	16	1	7	20	20	1	3	1	14	1	7	6	16	25	162
Miscellaneous Transport.....	3	18	1	7	5	10	3	21	15	15	2	18	10	28	9	28	1	21	2	22	3	15	6	26	45	229
Public and Civic Employees.....	3	8	2	6	4	4	3	20	11	5	9	9	3	18	3	12	3	20	8	16	1	16	1	8	47	142
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....																										
Unskilled Labour.....																										
Total.....	56	320	62	296	44	327	49	339	101	347	92	383	64	440	82	466	70	438	85	524	57	546	74	523	836	4,949

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

AGRICULTURE.

(Farmers and Farm Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling from, run over and crushed by horse-driven vehicles.....	1	1	1	3	2	6	3	1	18	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	20
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	15	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	1	1	22
Fall.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	2	1	5	1	3	2	1	2	17
Falling from, run over and crushed by farm machinery.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	13
Falling and rolling objects and material....	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	6
Mangled by farm machinery, implements and tools.....	1	2	2	4	2	.....	13	4	2	1	1	.....	2	4	7	15	6	3	45	
Gored, hooked and trampled by cattle.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	7	
Horse-driven vehicles struck by an electric railway car.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Horse-driven vehicles struck by a steam railway car.....	1	1	
Explosion of dynamite.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
Explosion of steam boiler.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Flying object.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
Collision of railway trains (drover in charge of stock).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned while cutting ice.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by carbon gas while working in private coal mine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Burned.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Striking door arch when passing under same.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by well gas.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned in a well.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	6	6	12	6	9	7	10	9	12	8	7	94	8	7	6	7	7	9	10	18	18	27	16	8	141

(Employees in Logging Camps, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills and Rossing Mills, and River men.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Struck and crushed by falling trees.....	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	
Machinery (logging, saw, shingle and rossing mill machinery).....			2	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	13	7	1	1	4	6	6	6	6	4	9	5	4	60	
Flying objects.....			1							1		2	2				1		4	3	2			1	11	
Tools and hand apparatus.....												3						1	4	4				1	6	
Explosion of a boiler.....			2		1							3					3	1							4	
Crushed by falling and rolling logs and lumber.....	2				1	1	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	4	1	2	4	4		2	1	2	19	
Fall.....										1		1	1	1				3	1				3		8	
Shocked and burned by electricity.....																							1		1	
Struck, crushed and run over by locomotives and cars.....						3					1	1	1						1	1			1	1	3	
Drowned (rivermen).....						5						8														
Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.....									1			1	1						1						1	
Total.....	5	2	7	4	7	6	3	2	6	4	4	53	4	8	9	10	8	16	19	9	12	11	6	6	118	

RAILWAY AND CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

(Railway Construction Labourers, Navigation and Irrigation Canal Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.....			1							1	1		3				1		5				1			2
Premature explosion of dynamite.....		1											1													5
Mangled by machinery.....	1												1								1					1
Fall.....								1	1	1			2						1							1
Shocked and burned by electricity.....						1			2				4							1			4			5
Falling material and objects.....				1									2													.....
Asphyxiated by powder fumes.....								2					2													.....
Total	1	1	1	1		1		3	3	2	1		14			1		5	1	1	1	5	1		1	15

BUILDING TRADES.

(Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, Carpenters and Joiners, Lathers, Plasterers, Painters, Decorators, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, Gas and Steamfitters, Builders' Labourers.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal												Non-Fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Fall.....	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	7	6	8	6	5	9	3	9	6	15	7	3	82
Fall, due to the collapse of scaffold.....			2		1	3										1	8	2	5	7	3	2	1	1	30
Struck and crushed by falling material and objects.....			2					2					2		4	5	1	2	1	3	1	8	4	5	36
Mangled by machinery.....				1					1				1								2				7
Ignition and explosion of gasoline.....							1													1		1		1	2
Explosion of acetylene gas.....																		1							2
Struck by a swinging crane.....													2					1			1	1		3	6
Overcome by gas.....																			1						2
Crushed, by elevators, hoists and conveyers																1			1						3
Tools and hand apparatus.....																			1					2	5
Cave-in of sides of excavation.....																				1					1
Knocked from ladder by a motor cycle.....						1																			
Drowned, fell from a bridge.....																									
Drowned, fell from side of tug.....																									
Run over by railway cars.....																1									3
Shocked and burned by electricity.....																			2						
Stepping and kneeling on or otherwise injured by nails.....																		2				2			4
Hand propelled conveyances (wheelbarrows, trucks and lorries).....																			1	2		1			4
Total.....	1	2	6	4	2	8	3	4	4	5	1	2	12	6	12	14	15	16	13	24	14	33	13	16	188

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Iron Moulders, Iron Workers and Helpers, Coremakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Boiler Makers, Machinists, Steam Engineers, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, Blacksmiths, Stove Mounters, Tool Sharpeners, Bicycle Workers, Horseshoers, Linemen, Electrical Workers, Jewelers, Watch Case Makers, etc.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.												Total.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Fall.....	1		2			3	3	2	1			3	22	5	9	13	4	11	10	7	5	12	15	25	19	135
Struck and crushed by falling material	1	1				6	3						11	19	18	28	20	36	32	36	40	43	57	34	372	
Burned by molten metal.....			1						1				3	1	2	5	6	4	4	8	7	5	5	9	6	62
Mangled by machinery.....		1				2							8	12	10	9	26	20	15	22	36	32	53	40	310	
Struck by flying material and objects.....	1			1		1							4	3	8	4	4	2	12	14	8	12	16	12	107	
Tools and hand apparatus.....													21	1	2	2	4	3	6	2	5	8	8	5	51	
Shocked and burned by electricity	1					2							1	4		4	2	4	3	7	1	1	1		29	
Cut on sharp and jagged edges of metal objects.....						4									3	2		3	2		2		4	3	19	
Explosion of chemicals													4	1	5				1	4			1		3	
Scalded and burned.....														1	3	2		3	2		2		4	1	8	
Stepping and kneeling on or otherwise injured by nails.....																									38	
Lifting and handling heavy material.....																									21	
Crushed by elevators, hoists and conveyers.....														1	2	1	5	1		1			4	4	2	17
Ingestion and explosion of gas and gasoline.....															2	2	4			2		2	4	5	2	15
Falling from, run over and crushed by ore cars, lorries and wheelbarrows.....														1	2	1				1					2	
Falling from, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.....		1												1	3	1	2	2	5	2	3	2	3		4	28
Overcome by gas.....															1			1		1			3		8	
Septic poisoning resulting from infected wound.....																									1	
Accidentally shot in rifle factory.....		1											2						3		1		1	1	7	
Explosion of a compressed air tank.....													1													2
Derricks, cranes, etc.....													3			1	1			3		3	3	3	3	24
Jammed by a door.....																									4	
Operating railway switch.....																									2	
Kicked and otherwise injured by a horse.....																									1	
																									1	

WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Woodworkers, Upholsters, Varnishers, Polishers, Wood Carvers, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Car Builders, Pattern Makers, Coopers, Sash and Door Makers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Woodworking machinery.....													97
Struck by flying objects.....													9
Burned by molten metal.....													1
Fall.....													3
Hand tools.....													3
Run over by cars.....													1
Crushed by falling material.....													1
Septic poisoning from infected wound.....													3
Scalded and burned.....													1
Ignition and explosion of gasoline.....													1
Burned (fire in sash and door factory).....													1
Slivers of wood.....													1
Hand truck ran over foot.....													1
Crushed by an elevator.....													1
Total.....	1												123

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

(Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Lithographers, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Steel and Copper Plate Printers, Bookbinders.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	Fatal.						Non-Fatal.						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Machinery (printing presses, embossing, linotype, book-binding, paper-cutting and other machines).....													11
Crushed by an elevator.....													2
Explosion of molten metal.....													1
Falling material.....													4
Fall.....													.....
Total.....	1						1	3	3	1	1	3	18

CLOTHING.

(Journymen, Tailors, Garment Makers, Hat and Glove Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Furriers.)

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.											
	Fatal						Non-Fatal.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
												Total.
Machinery (cloth cutting and other machines).....								1	1	2		9
Crushed by an elevator.....					1						1	2
Fall.....							1					1
Total.....					1		3	1	1	2		12

TEXTILE.

(Cotton and Woollen Mill Employees.)

Machinery (spinning, weaving, knitting and textile printing machines).....	1	1											43
Falling material.....													4
Fall.....													4
Crushed by an elevator.....													6
Burned and scalded.....													4
Injured by a hand truck.....													2
Stepping on a nail.....													1
Explosion of cotton dust.....													1
Flying object.....													1
Total.....	1	6	5	4	1	7	8	10	3	4	8	3	66

STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Railway Conductors, Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Brakemen, Yardmen, Maintenance-of-way Employees, Bridge and Building Employees, Freight Handlers, Telegraphers, Employees in Mechanical Department.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falling material and objects.....		1			1		1		1		1	1	6	12	14	19	20	26	13	21	17	17	21	22	18	220
Fall.....							1		1		1	1	3	4	10	16	6	13	9	7	10	14	10	13	23	135
Falling from locomotives and cars.....		1						3	2		2		14	9	11	11	6	8	9	15	11	24	19	24	162	
Run over by locomotives and cars.....	3	1	3	2			2	1	2	4		3	28	3	2	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	7	9	3	45
Derailment of locomotives and cars (velocipedes, motor and hand cars.....		2				1		2	2		1		11	3	6	2	6	2	2	6	5	6	8	5	57	
Struck by flying material.....														4	1	6	6	3	3	7	3	2	2	2	47	
Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	4			3	6		3	1	2		3	23		2	4	3	1	2	3	6	6	3	3	37	
Crushed by locomotives and cars.....			1	1		3	1	1	2		1	2	13	5	4	3	1	1	3	2	5	6	5	2	4	41
Mangled by machinery (machinery in railway shops).....														4	7	4	4	3	4	3	3		5	5	46	
Collision of locomotives and cars.....		1									1	1	4	6	3			2		3	4	5	7	10	16	56
Tools and hand apparatus.....														3	6	10	3		2	6	7	9	2	8	3	59
Appliances and gear on locomotives and cars.....														4		7	4		4	10	4	6	12	7	63	
Struck overhead and protruding objects when passing same on cars.....		1						1					3		5	4	2	1		2		1	2	4	21	
Injured getting on and off locomotives and cars.....																										
Burned and scalded by bursting boilers, tubes and injectors.....																										
Sprains, due to stepping on stones, lumps of coal and over railway tracks.....														3	3	4	2	3		2		2	1	3	27	
"Backfiring" of motor crank.....															1	1		2	1			3		1	9	
Sudden application of brakes on locomotives and cars.....																				1			2		3	
Strained or otherwise injured handling material.....			1										1					1				3	2	3	9	
Shaking grates on locomotives.....														1	1						4	2		4	13	
Cut on sharp edge of metal.....														3								1			3	
Overcome by gasoline fumes.....															1										1	
Electric shock.....	1												1													
Drowned.....													2													
Ignition of gas.....																		1	2						3	

STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—Continued.

Causes.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																									
	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Hand and motor cars and velocipedes struck by locomotives and cars.....	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Handcar struck a horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed by a hand truck.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Explosion of a torpedo.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Injured in switches and other track appliances.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	
Crushed by turntables and coal hoisting machinery.....	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	
Stepping and kneeling on or otherwise injured by nails.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	12	
Total.....	5	11	5	3	8	10	6	14	12	18	10	15	117	70	80	93	65	71	60	95	92	100	111	123	133	1093

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

(Motormen, Conductors, Mechanical Department Employees, Shedmen, Linemen, Track Labourers).

Causes.		NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.											
		Fatal						Non-Fatal.					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Falling from electric cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	7
Collision of electric cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	13
Fall.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Falling material.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Collision of electric and steam cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Struck by electric cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Run over by electric cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Derailment of electric locomotives and cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shocked and burned by electricity.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck by a motor car when stepping off street car.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Crushed by and between electric cars.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Struck by revolving brake handle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collision of electric cars with motor and horse-driven vehicles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hand tools.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Falling from repair truck.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Handling material.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flying object.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	1	4	2	7	2	1	5	4	8	6	3	3	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

(Cab Drivers, Teamsters, Carters, Express Drivers, Cartage and Dray Men, Longshoremen.)

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																											
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Falling from, run over and crushed by wagons, carts, motor-trucks, sleighs and other vehicles.				1	2		2		1	2		3	11	5	5	4	3	7	6	8	9	6	6	5	4	68	
Crushed by and between railway cars.									1			1	2	2	1									1		3	
Falling material.					1	2							3	1	1	2	4		2	9	3	2	1	7	3	41	
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.													2		1			3	1	1	1					13	
Horse and motor-driven vehicles struck by electric cars.														2	5	2	1		4	3	2	2	9	3	6	39	
Fall.				1			1	1		1			5	4				3	1	3		1	1	3	4	20	
Collision of horse and motor-driven vehicles.																		2	1	2	1	1	2			9	
"Backfiring" of motor cranks.																		2	1		1	1		1	4	9	
Vehicles struck by railway train.								1					1									1		1		3	
Struck by a sling of merchandise (objects swinging from cranes).																				1		1		1		5	
Shocked and burned by electricity.	1												1			1	1	1					1			5	
Flying material.													1													1	
Burned, ignition of gasoline.														2												2	
Mangled by machinery.															1						1			1	1	4	
Elevators and hoists.													3													2	
Drowned, falling from vessels, gangways and wharves.							2						2						1			1				1	
Stepping on a nail.																							1			1	
Septic poisoning from infected wound.																										1	
Crushed by a hand truck.																										1	
Total	1			2	4	2	5	2	3	3		1	7	30	17	13	9	11	18	15	28	17	15	24	21	30	218

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UNSKILLED LABOUR.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Crushed by falling material	1	1			3	2	1	1	2	2		1	4	2	1	10	3	3	1	6	8	9	6	3	54	
Fall					3								2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	21	
Mangled by machinery					1			1					1	2	3	1	1		3		1				11	
Premature explosion of dynamite		1		1	1					3						2			1	4	2				6	
Cave-in of sides of excavation				2			1										1								9	
Struck by a crane or derrick	1							1									1								1	
Run over by railway cars	1				1	1												3					2		5	
Struck by flying material								1				1							1		2	1			4	
Electric shock																									1	
Burned and scalded																									1	
Overcome by powder gas																									1	
Impaled on a spike					1														3	1					4	
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses																									1	
Crushed by elevators, hoists and conveyors									1									1			2	1			3	
Ignition and explosion of gasoline																									2	
Explosion of ammonia tank																									3	
Run over and crushed by lorries and dump cars																		1				2			4	
Explosion of gas																									2	
Drowned, falling into water over which work was being performed					1	3	1																			7
Crushed by vehicles										2													2			4
Asphyxiated by sewer gas													1			3							2	1		2
Hand tools																										
Lifting and handling material																							1			
Stepping on a nail																										
Total	3	2		3	11	9	3	3	3	8	1	1	8	6	4	20	5	5	18	12	20	16	16	8	142	

TABLE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1904-1915.

TRADES.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Agriculture	103	121	132	241	159	236	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	311	140	197	61	145	80	167	73	111	94	141
Fishing and hunting	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....	22	.....	26	.....
Lumbering	69	120	73	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199	58	101	53	118
Mines, metalliferous works and quarries	103	117	70	135	119	167	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	101	135	152	619	216	1,147	356	976	169	969
Railway and canal con- struction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	31	90	111	149	58	51	47	14	15
Building trades	43	140	46	131	59	262	33	211	46	219	38	215	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	536	74	381	42	185
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades	74	393	56	434	68	562	154	570	63	361	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,326	127	1,759	90	1,098	86	1,259
Woodworking trades	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213	10	127	9	123
Printing and allied trades ..	.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29	.....	22	1	18
Clothing	3	21	3	36	2	19	1	21	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16	.....	11	1	12
Textile	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69	3	49	1	66
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	11	63	9	86	17	71	10	43	8	81	9	78	10	73	20	96
Leather	2	4	6	7	3	13	.....	3	3	5	2	9	3	11	.....	12	3	12	2	11	4	4	2	9
Transportation:--																								
Steam railway service	272	318	219	321	252	323	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,721	187	1,179	117	1,093
Electric Railway service ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	31	14	66	15	85	13	6	4	51
Navigation .....	.....	.....	128	85	117	61	100	74	81	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	169	255	96	49	49
Miscellaneous transport ..	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282	49	201	309	218
Public and civic employees ..	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	12	91	30	131	19	83	15	266	31	199	15	222	25	162
Miscellaneous skilled trades	41	178	71	159	56	226	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	217	11	185	45	229
Unskilled labour	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	151	71	130	61	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256	96	259	47	142
Total	890	1,971	1,043	2,362	1,089	2,689	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,279	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,229	5,780	1,500	7,195	1,381	5,391	836	4,919

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VIII. THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 5,752, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1916, being 6,564. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1916, 3,725 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,082 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 263 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 380 to other matters.

For the same period, 13,497 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*; 1,506 parcels were also forwarded from the branch.

During the fiscal year 1915-16, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 12,460 copies, of which 7,006 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,454 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1916.

YEAR.	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13.....	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913-14.....	8,172	5,477	13,649
1914-15.....	7,449	5,409	12,858
1915-16.....	6,564	5,500	12,064

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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1916.

Nova Scotia.....	644
New Brunswick.....	261
Prince Edward Island.....	69
Quebec.....	1,803
Ontario.....	2,433
Manitoba.....	298
Saskatchewan.....	202
Alberta.....	302
British Columbia.....	392
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	52
Foreign Countries.....	108
Total.....	6,564

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the Governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange Lists.

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).....	481
Trade papers and labour journals.....	163

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions.....	400
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	271
Newspapers.....	1,005
Miscellaneous.....	366
	<hr/> 2,994

Central Labour Organizations.....	130
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Local Branch Unions:—

Nova Scotia.....	107	
Prince Edward Island.....	10	
New Brunswick.....	87	
Quebec (2 copies, English and French).....	604	
Ontario.....	757	
Manitoba.....	135	
Saskatchewan.....	116	
Alberta.....	149	
British Columbia.....	216	
	<hr/>	2,181
65 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).....		195
		<hr/>
Total.....		5,500

REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1915-1916 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,111.01.

Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1916

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i>	1,088.65
Sale of single and bound copies	28.35
Amount received up to June 30, 1915, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identification of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	.70
	<hr/>
	\$1,117.70

LESS.

Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.....	6.69
	<hr/>
	\$1,111.01

IX. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1915-16, copies of individual numbers contained in volumes XV and XVI of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 153,156 were distributed, 131,629 in English and 21,527 in French; also 3,058 copies in English and 972 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years. Making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 157,186, a monthly average distribution of 13,098 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 212 bound copies of the *Labour Gazette*, 179 copies in English and 37 in French; 1,433 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 1,711 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 731 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 228 copies of Vol. 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living; 228 copies of Vol. 2 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living, and 196 copies of "The Rise in Prices and the Cost of Living in Canada, 1900-14"; 5,063 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada; 2,928 copies of Wholesale Prices in Canada; 935 copies of Draft Bill re amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 61 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act; 205 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 7,500 copies of the Index and title page to Volume XV of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution of the several reports, etc., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publications, documents, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of Hansard, forms to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind and another were distributed to the number of 899, making a total in all of 179,516 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department through its distribution branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, or an average monthly distribution of 14,959 publications.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1915-16.